...essage is for one person only, ...d a telegram or letter. If it concerns ...y people, tell it in the advertising columns.

# The Courier-Journal.

To hold an auction sale without advertising it in this newspaper is not to hold much of an auction sale!

VOL. CVIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 14,090. LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1907.—10 PAGES. PRICE {THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

### TO SUMMER WANDERERS.

**Have the Courier-Journal forwarded to your mail address while on your vacation. Call at the office and leave your order, or telephone Circulation Department—Home or Main 276. If your subscription is a paid-up one, please state so.**

**The Weather.**

The forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

Kentucky—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Indiana—Fair Tuesday; slightly warmer in the northwest portion; Wednesday fair; light west to northwest winds, becoming variable.

Tennessee—Local showers Tuesday, preceded by showers in the southeast portion; Wednesday fair.

### THE LATEST.

The initial move of the defense at the fourth trial of Caleb Powers, which began yesterday at Georgetown, was to file a long affidavit in an effort to swear Judge Robbins off the bench. In order to give the prosecution time to read and discuss the paper, the case went over until this morning. Maj. C. Owens, of counsel for the defense, announced that no continuance would be sought, and that if Judge Robbins decided to vacate the bench the defense wanted the Governor to appoint another trial Judge at once. The Judge refused to allow the affidavit to be made public until after he ruled on the motion.

What has been characterized as the obstacle in the way of the continuation of the negotiations between France and the United States in regard to tariff has been removed, for France has notified the United States that she has extended from August 1 to October 1, 1907, the decree providing for the collection of the minimum duty on coffee brought in from Porto Rico.

Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, and co-defendant with William D. Haywood, who was acquitted of the murder of former Gov. Frank Steunenberg, will be admitted to bail in the sum of $25,000. It was expected he would be released last night, but there was a hitch and Moyer spent another night in jail. He will be released to-day.

Great Britain and Germany have practically agreed on a proposition regarding the establishment of an international prize court, under the terms of which the tribunal is made permanent and is to have fifteen judges. The United States, Japan and six of the great European Powers will furnish one judge each.

After an all-night search of the ruins of a six-story tenement in New York, which was burned shortly after midnight, the police announced that there were twenty victims of the fire. The bodies of the victims were found in all sorts of unexpected places, to which they had fled when the fire broke out.

Unusual quiet reigns through the Philippine Islands on the eve of the general election. Mass meetings were held in Manila Sunday by all parties, but aroused little enthusiasm. The native papers are exhorting the people to go to the polls. Election day will be a public holiday.

The Second regiment, under command of Col. C. R. Bricken, a battery of artillery and a troop of cavalry, all commanded by Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff Bibb Graves, will be the military escort at the funeral of United States Senator Pettus at Selma to-morrow.

Southern passenger train No. 9, from Louisville, was wrecked near Shelbyville yesterday afternoon. Selbert Proctor, of Waddy, sustained a sprained leg and wrenched back by jumping out of the window. The other passengers were shaken up but none was seriously injured.

A train on the western division of the Chicago and Northwestern road, which left Kenosha, Wis., was held up by five men. The men made a trip through the car and are known to have made away with more than $200 in cash.

The unknown man recently arrested at Paris has been identified as Newton Miricle, who shot and fatally wounded his wife at Middlesboro. Miricle was taken into custody because of his queer actions.

It is said that labor men throughout the country, since the acquittal of Haywood at Boise, have become more incensed than ever against President Roosevelt for his "undesirable citizens" letter.

A baggageman in the union depot in St. Louis gave a trunk its usual fling. It was full of dynamite and the handler and another man were seriously injured in the explosion which followed.

John Maxwell, the Pioneer Knit Goods manufacturer of Amsterdam, N. Y., who established the first mill there more than fifty years ago, died, aged ninety years.

Senator Foraker in a long letter given out yesterday declares it will be impossible for him to support Secretary Taft for the presidential nomination.

Senator Jones presented a bill to abolish capital punishment in Alabama and make the extreme punishment solitary confinement.

# COMMITTEE NOT TO TAKE UP BINGHAM APPEAL TO-DAY

## Decided At Conference Between Gov. Beckham, Judge Hager, Judge Hines and Others at Lakeland.

## Regarded At Frankfort As a Truce Which Is Satisfactory To All Parties To the Controversy.

## Hoped That Louisville Trouble Can Be Settled Without Any Appeal To State Central Committee.

## TO CONSIDER MATTERS UNDER CALL

Frankfort, Ky., July 29.—[Special.]—The Democratic State Central Committee at the meeting to be held here to-morrow, will not hear an appeal from Mayor Robert W. Bingham, of Louisville, asking the committee to take charge of party affairs in that city and Jefferson county in the matter of making nominations for county and municipal offices to be voted for this fall, nor will Gov. Beckham, personally appear before the committee and ask its members to take such action in the interest of the party in the State as well as in Louisville, and the county of Jefferson.

This announcement was made here to-night upon the arrival of the C. and O. train, which brought Gov. Beckham, Judge S. W. Hager, Percy Haly, Henry R. Prewitt and Scott Bullitt, from Louisville, and Lakeland. Both the Governor and Judge Hager said immediately upon alighting from the train that the State committee would have nothing before it at to-morrow's meeting, but the matter of recommending a representative of the party on the State Election Commission of this year, and the approval of a party committee for the city of Lexington, recommended by Central Committeeman Combs, of the Seventh district.

Neither would go into details as to why the programme of bringing Louisville matters to the attention of the State committee had been abandoned, contenting themselves with saying that it is hoped to settle the differences existing there without having to bring them to the attention of the State committee.

* * *

**Agreement At Conference.**

That the Louisville committee fight should not be brought before the State Central Committee was determined upon to-day at a conference held at Lakeland. In this conference were Gov. Beckham, Judge Hager, Judge Henry B. Hines and Harvy S. McCutchen, chairman and secretary respectively of the Democratic State Campaign Committee. The details of this conference cannot be learned, as it was agreed to give out only the statement that the State committee would not be appealed to for the present and that it is hoped that such action will not be necessary.

Judge Hager went to Lakeland this morning upon request of the Governor, and immediately it became rumored about the capital that a compromise would be agreed upon. The delay was brought about, it is said, because of the heated feeling existing at present between the parties to the controversy at Louisville, and in the hope that, in their cooler moments some plan of nominations agreeable to all will be devised by the parties in interest.

Neither Mayor Bingham, State Committeeman Vreeland nor former Mayor Grainger was present at the conference, but it is understood to-night that the truce agreed upon at the Lakeland meeting is acceptable to all, and that the controversy is temporarily put aside. Consequently, there will be no unusual gathering at to-morrow's meeting of the State Committee. Although the Governor and Judge Hager decline to talk of the Lakeland conference, or of the Louisville situation, the impression gathered is that future conferences will result in the holding of a primary election to make the nominations in Louisville and Jefferson county, and not a convention.

* * *

**Will Call Primary.**

For the Bingham side it is said that he and those with him desire only a fair primary, properly safeguarded.

Chairman Clarence Sale, of the committee at Louisville, also returned here to-night. He said that he would within the next day or two call his committee together for further consideration of the matters before it.

**DOUBT AS TO LEGALITY.**

**Mayor Bingham Says They Will Not Appear Before Committee Now.**

Mayor Bingham gave out the following statement last night:

"We have decided not to go before the State Central Committee to-morrow for the reason that the call for the meeting to-morrow was issued before the Friday meeting in Louisville, and consequently the Louisville situation was not included in the call of the State Central Committee. As there may be some doubt as to the legality of the consideration of matters by the State Central Committee not included in the call for the meeting, we have concluded not to appear before the committee to-morrow. We are inflexibly determined upon obtaining a fair deal in Louisville, and have the utmost confidence that the State Central Committee will see that we do have a fair deal here."

* * *

**Could Do Nothing Under Party Law.**

Judge Henry B. Hines, chairman of the Democratic State Campaign Committee, said last night that at a conference held between Gov. Beckham, Harvey McCutchen, Judge Hager and himself at Lakeland yesterday, all agreed that under the party law nothing could come before the committee at its meeting to-day except that which was provided for in the call.

"For that reason Gov. Beckham will not bring before the committee to-morrow the matter of appointing a commission to look after the nomination of a ticket in Louisville and Jefferson county to make the race against the Republicans in the fall election," said Judge Hines. "The only matters that will come before the committee to-morrow will be theose provided for in the regular call."

* * *

**No Delegation From Louisville.**

In view of the action of the conference at Lakeland yesterday, the big delegation of Louisville Democrats which proposed to go to Frankfort to-day will remain in Louisville. They will have no special interest in what the committee does to-day.

# BRUTALLY BEATEN BY NIGHT RIDERS

**FORFEITED BY PATROLMAN ENRIGHT FOR CONDUCT AT POLLS.**

**Hearing Completed Before Board of Public Safety Yesterday Instead of To-day As Expected.**

Hopkinsville, Ky., July 29.—Todd county is the latest scene of night riders' outrages. At Guthrie John Lockert, an anti-association man who had denounced the night riders, was set upon by disguised men as he was going home, blindfolded, gagged and unmercifully beaten. Blood poisoning may result from his wounds.

Near Trenton twenty-five masked men destroyed Otis Wilson's tobacco plants, kicked and cuffed the negroes who witnessed the destruction, and chased two negro women into a pond and fired a pistol into the dwellings as they rode away from the neighborhood.

**Young Woman Dies.**

Springfield, Ky., July 29.—[Special.]—Miss Pheba Cocanougher, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Cocanougher, died after an illness of eight months of consumption. The funeral was conducted by the Rev. R. L. Purdom. She was the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cocanougher and was one of the most popular young ladies in the Texas neighborhood, where she lived.

# LABOR UNIONS NOW INCENSED

## Recall Letter of President Regarding Haywood.

## Remember the Phrase "Undesirable Citizen."

## Washington Officials Won't Discuss Acquittal.

**TRIUMPH OF GOV. GLENN.**

Washington, July 29.—[Special.]—Two things have occurred within the past three days, according to what most well-informed people say, that will likely put the political managers for the Republican party on the anxious bench. The acquittal of William Haywood, at Boise City, Idaho, has, in the opinion of many shrewd politicians, not only incensed a large proportion of the labor element against the Roosevelt Administration, but all through the cities of the Eastern States reports coming in are that the labor unions and their friends recall with considerable animus the letter Mr. Roosevelt made public some months ago, in which he savagely denounced Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood as "undesirable citizens," at the same time linking E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, with these officials of the Western Federation of Miners.

* * *

**Borah's Part.**

Another reason the labor people have for complaining is that United States Senator William Borah, of Idaho, was the leading counsel on the side of the prosecution. He is a rank Republican and somehow hundreds of thousands of laborites have thought for many months that it was a put-up job on the part of powerful Republicans to make victims of Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood, purely and simply because they were prominent officials in the Western Federation of Miners.

Not a great many of the higher officials of the Government are here at present, but the few in the city are decidedly mum on the subject. The Haywood case and the stir it has caused in labor circles is about the last subject they care to discuss.

* * *

**Cost of the Trial.**

Some of the Republicans from the Far West, who know conditions, the temper of the people and the fickleness of the voters beyond the Rocky Mountains, privately admit that the enormous cost of the trial to the State of Idaho will get the Republican State officials out there in hot water.

If the other two Federation officers are tried, as Borah and his lawyer associates demand, it will result in a heavy increase of the tax-rates. This will be bad for the Republican ticket next year, and not even Roosevelt, these same Republican authorities admit, could secure the Idaho electoral vote.

* * *

**Glenn's Triumph.**

Governor Glenn's triumph for State rights in North Carolina is the other thing which worries the Republicans, who are a part of the Administration. Federal Judge Pritchard, they are compelled to confess, "put his foot in it." He was decidedly too previous.

Attorney General Bonaparte is known to have acted quietly to stop the proceeding, but Pritchard rushed ahead and did [illegible] damage before the powers that be knew the full significance of the conflict. The controversy, of course, will finally be adjusted in the Supreme Court.

# PRISONER PROVES TO BE MIRICLE

**WANTED AT MIDDLESBORO FOR SHOOTING HIS WIFE.**

**ARRESTED AT PARIS BECAUSE OF QUEER ACTIONS.**

**WAS IDENTIFIED BY SHERIFF.**

Lexington, Ky., July 29.—[Special.]—The identity of the stranger who was placed in jail at Paris several days ago in the belief on the part of the officers that he was insane, was disclosed to-day when Rice W. Johnson, Sheriff of Bell county, arrived in Paris and identified the man as Newton Miricle, of Middlesboro, who two weeks ago shot his wife. Mrs. Miricle is expected to die from her wounds. One of the shots fired by her husband put out both the woman's eyes, and another shattered her arm so badly that it had to be amputated. The wounded woman has nine children, the youngest of which is two months old.

Miricle appeared in Paris last week, and, acting queerly, was arrested and lodged in jail. To the jailer, George W. Judy, he said that he had been at Middlesboro, whereupon Judy wrote the authorities there. It is said Mrs. Miricle is at the point of death, and threats have been made of lynching Miricle.

Sheriff Johnson is a brave officer, and declares he will protect Miricle.

# ASK JUDGE TO LEAVE BENCH

## Caleb Powers' Attorneys File Long Affidavit.

## Case Goes Over To Allow Documents' Perusal.

## Prisoner Faces Fourth Trial Calmly and Confidently.

**GOEBEL'S NEPHEW PRESENT.**

Courthouse, Georgetown, Ky., July 29.—[Special.]—With the prison pallor from seven and one-half years confinement plainly visible on his countenance, but with the air of a man confidant of his acquittal, Caleb Powers, thrice convicted of alleged complicity in the assassination of Gov. William Goebel, faced Judge J. E. Robbins, for his fourth trial here to-day. While counsel for Powers say they are anxious for a trial at this time, they are making a heroic effort to swear Judge Robbins off the bench, this being the first, and in fact, the only move made in the preliminary proceedings to-day.

Although it has been heralded in advance that such a move was contemplated by the defense, the length and character of the affidavit filed by Powers in support of the motion was a thriller and it was necessary for Commonwealth's Attorney Robt. B. Franklin to ask for the entire afternoon to read the affidavit and discuss the question with his associate counsel. While Judge Robbins refused to permit the affidavit to be given to the press until after he had ruled on it, it was learned to-night that it was one of the most sensational documents of its kind ever filed in a court in this State.

* * *

**Attacks Judge Robbins.**

The affidavit attacks the official and judicial conduct of Judge Robbins, and his rulings on the former trial of the case, and further sets out the fact that because of his relations with the Democratic party and his intimate association with the late Senator Goebel, that he is unfitted to give the defendant a fair and impartial trial as guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States.

Three trials of the Powers case have resulted in a lack of interest in the present trial and the people of Georgetown and Scott county pay as little attention to the proceedings now as is usually manifested in the trial of a misdemeanor, and while a large crowd was present at the opening of the court this morning, it was a noticeable fact that a large majority of these present were from Frankfort, Lexington and other Central Kentucky towns, with a small sprinkling of Powers' friends from the mountain section.

When Judge Robbins convened court at 10 o'clock this morning and called the case against Powers, the defense lost no time in entering the motion for the court to vacate the bench and the fourth big legal battle between trained lawyers on either side was on. So lengthy was the document presented by the attorneys for the defense in support of this motion that it required fully one hour for the court to read it over, and when he turned it over to the prosecution at 11 o'clock, he announced that he would give them until 2 o'clock to prepare to combat the move of the defense. This length oftime, however, three hours, was not sufficient as when court reconvened at 2 o'clock, Mr. Franklin said that he had not even had time to read the document through himself, much less to permit his associate counsel the same privilege, and then discuss it with them, and in order to do this he asked for a further delay until to-morrow morning.

When this action was taken, Judge Robbins announced that he, too, would like to get another look at the affidavit and he was furnished with a copy by the defense. The court stated that he had read it through hurriedly at the morning session and would like to more thoroughly familiarize himself with the contents of the remarkable document.

* * *

**Will Hear Argument.**

Judge Robbins announced to the attorneys that he would be ready to hear argument on the motion the first thing to-morrow morning, but to this the defense demurred on the ground that they did not think it necessary for oral argument on the question, but were willing to permit the court to rule on the matter on the merits of the affidavit.

W. C. Owens, of counsel for the defense, stated in open court that he wanted it thoroughly understood that the entering of the motion for the court to vacate the bench was not done by the defense for the purpose of getting a continuance of the trial, and he said he desired to warn the prosecution that the defense did not want any continuance, but desired and demanded a trial at this time.

He said that if Judge Robbins sustained the motion and vacated the bench the fact could immediately be communicated to the Governor and another Judge appointed and sent at once to Georgetown and proceed with the trial. He said that it had been four years since the last trial of the case and that altogether his client had been confined in jail for a period of seven and one-half years, and that he was in no mood to brook delays, having been anxious and ready for a trial since the former or last verdict had been reversed.

* * *

**The Scene In Court.**

Long before the hour for convening court arrived Jailer Joseph Finley brought the noted prisoner to the courthouse and for nearly an hour he was closeted with his attorneys in an ante-room, and during that time the jailer and his deputies busied themselves setting the stage on which was soon to be enacted the first scene of another trial, which would help to keep Kentucky before the eyes of the world as the "dark and bloody ground." On one side of the room was a table for the defense, on the other a table set apart for the representatives of the Commonwealth, while dividing them was a chair for the witnesses, flanked on either side by small tables for the official court stenographer, and just in front of all this and in plain view of the court, the attorneys, and the seat reserved for the witnesses were chairs for the twelve men who are to sit in judgment on the defendant.

When Sheriff W. C. Warring rapped for order just as the clock in the tower struck ten, the doors of the ante-room on either side of the court room opened and the actors of the drama entered and took seats reserved for them. As the door on the left of the judge's stand opened, Caleb Powers, the chief actor, was the first to enter, closely followed by Judge J. C. Sims, of Bowling Green; W. C. Owens and W. M. Smith, of Louisville; Samuel L. Wilson, of Lexington, and R. S. Rose, of Williamsburg, Whitley county.

When Powers stepped into the court-room he carried an armful of books and court records, and a casual observer to whom he was not known would easily have taken him for one

(Concluded On 3d Page, 4th Column.)

# PLANS MADE FOR WOMAN'S COLLEGE

**CHARTER OF CALDWELL COLLEGE TO BE AMENDED.**

**NEW BUILDINGS TO BE ERECTED AT ONCE.**

**TRUSTEES ARE ENTHUSIASTIC.**

Danville, Ky., July 29.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the board of trustees of Caldwell County College, held this morning, definite action was taken for the immediate enlargement of the institution as contemplated in the plans for the Woman's College of Kentucky, into which Caldwell College will be merged just as soon as the necessary legal steps can be taken. An amendment to the charter providing for a self-perpetuating board of twenty-four members was unanimously adopted. Under this new charter the board will elect certain gentlemen as trustees who are not members of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., nor residents of Danville, thereby bringing to the support of the institution new influences and emphasizing the nonsectarian feature of its policy.

A building committee was appointed to obtain plans for the first of the new buildings to be erected for the enlarged institution. This building, to be known as the Science Hall, will be a handsome structure, built of brick and stone. Aside from the different laboratories, it will contain a large number of recitation rooms, thoroughly modern in their appointments. Adjacent to the athletic field there will be erected a gymnasium to be fully equipped with modern apparatus and with clear floor space sufficiently large to permit the playing of basket ball and other indoor sports. In the basement under the gymnasium there will be a swimming pool, shower bath, lockers, etc.

Plans are also being considered for a new dormitory. The recent purchase of the property of James A. Shuttleworth, adjoining Caldwell College, gives the institution one of the most beautiful sites in the entire South. The campus now has a frontage on Lexington avenue of 550 feet and contains about twenty acres, with five buildings devoted to school purposes. President Acheson reports that the outlook for the coming year is exceedingly bright, as nearly all the dormitory accommodations have been already engaged.

# BAGGAGEMAN SLAMS TRUNK OF DYNAMITE

**EXPLOSION WHICH FOLLOWS NEARLY KILLS HIM AND ANOTHER PERSON.**

St. Louis, July 29.—A quantity of dynamite in a miner's trunk exploded while the trunk was being handled at the Union Station to-day, seriously injuring two men, slightly wounding six others and creating a noise that almost started a panic. Ivan Dometer, a Greek miner on his way West from Appalachian, W. Va., had some stick dynamite in his trunk. A baggage man, in handling it, gave the trunk the usual fling. The explosion followed. Baggageman Warner Sparks and Hugh Gavin were seriously injured and were taken to a hospital. Six others received minor wounds. There was nothing left of the trunk.

# BABBOON SEIZES CHILD AT ANIMAL SHOW.

**Carries Little Boy Up Pole and Sinks Teeth In the Youngster's Face.**

Logansport, Ind., July 29.—[Special.]—While a group of laughing children were watching the antics of animal performance with the Gentry shows tonight, "Gallagher," a big babboon used in a circus act, broke from his keepers and seized Clyde Edwards, aged seven. The babboon carried the child to the center of the ring and began to climb a pole. When the frantic mother rushed after the child the babboon sank his teeth into the child's face, then released his victim and was about to spring upon the mother when knocked senseless by a club in the hands of a circus attach[illegible]

# GRINSTEAD LANDS PARTY NOMINATION FOR MAYOR

## Smith Element, With Bullitt For Chairman, Defeats Bradley and Gives Nominee's Friends Great Shock.

## Most of Old Fusion Ticket Again Put In Field By Republicans After Some Early Skirmishing.

## Platform Silent on Sunday Closing, But Asks For Non-Partisan Courts and School Trustees.

## CLOSE UP RANKS AT THE FINISH

**FOR CITY OFFICERS.**

Mayor—James F. Grinstead.
Treasurer—Harley N. Gifford.
Auditor—John C. Miller.
Tax Receiver—H. H. McCulloch.
Judge City Court—J. Wheeler McGee.
Prosecuting Attorney City Court—Hill Spalding.
Clerk City Court—Frank L. Watson.
Bailiff City Court—James E. Roberts.

**FOR COUNTY OFFICERS.**

County Judge—Arthur Peter.
County Attorney—Joseph Selligman.
County Clerk—M. H. Gebhart.
Sheriff—Charles L. Scholl.
County Assessor—Thomas Ryans.
Jailer—Norman F. Monroe.
County Coroner—Dr. Charles L. Groves.
Surveyor for Jefferson County—Merrit Drane.

**FOR LEGISLATURE.**

Forty-fourth District—Richard W. Gwathmey
Forty-fifth District—William S. Markolf.
Forty-sixth District—Carl A. Broch.
Forty-seventh District—John T. Davis.
Forty-eighth District—Cleves Kinkead.
Forty-ninth District—Robert L. Harris.
Fiftieth District—Emanuel Meyers.
Fifty-first District—J. P. Wallace.

**FOR SENATOR.**

Thirty-seventh District—N. C. Cureton.

**FOR MAGISTRATE.**

Eighth District—George Dailey.

**FOR CONSTABLE.**

Eighth District—J. P. Vincent.

**FOR PARK COMMISSIONERS.**

W. O. Bonnie, Andrew Cowan, Morris B. Belknap, C. C. Stoll, Alex G. Barrett and Charles D. Gates.

**FOR ALDERMEN.**

William Heyburn, W. G. Munn, Frank Reichert, Macy Underhill, E. J. Ashcroft, Harmon Panicke, R. A. McDowell, Ernest Horn, Andrew Voght, J. Ross Todd, Charles Hess, Joseph R. Kirwan.

**FOR COUNCILMEN.**

First Ward—George K. Davis and Harry B. Browning.
Second Ward—C. Fred Vogler and John Bartman, Jr.
Third Ward—H. P. Reiger and S. H. Kendall. ....
Fourth Ward—William G. Struss and Peter Elwanger.
Fifth Ward—Jack L. Richardson and R. Krebs.
Sixth Ward—Isadore Forst and Albert P. Schranz. ....
Seventh Ward—Murray Boone and Harry Driver.
Eighth Ward—Otto Cohen and Joseph Browning.
Ninth Ward—J. H. Bohanon and W. H. Bradford.
Tenth Ward—Joseph H. Green and Sidney Iring.
Eleventh Ward—C. W. Voss and Ebner Buyer.
Twelfth Ward—Eugene M. Dailey and Arthur A. Willis.

James F. Grinstead was nominated for Mayor of Louisville yesterday over George Weissinger Smith in the Republican city and county convention after one of the warmest contests ever witnessed on the floor of a convention. The most remarkable feature of the contest was the fact that the Grinstead forces went to the convention with former Gov. William O. Bradley as their candidate for chairman, and that too with the full assurance that they would sweep things like a cyclone, and yet the adherents of George Weissinger Smith elected W. Marshall Bullitt temporary chairman by an overwhelming majority. Again the temporary organization was made permanent, only four members out of thirteen on the Committee on Permanent Organization voting against it.

* * *

**Win One Fight, Lose Another.**

Yet, after this wonderful and decisive victory on the part of the Smith forces in organizing the convention, they lost the nomination of their man by a small majority. It was unquestionably due to the excellent generalship on the part of N. C. Cureton, M. H. Thatcher and others on the floor of the convention that Mr. Grinstead was saved from defeat.

No sooner had W. Marshall Bullitt been placed in nomination for temporary chairman than the point of order was raised that he was not a delegate to the convention and was not eligible to the place. Col. Albert Scott, chairman of the Republican City and County Committee, ruled in accordance with the point of order raised, but the appeal from his decision was sustained by an overwhelming vote and Mr. Bullitt was chosen as chairman.

* * *

**Former Gov. Bradley Withdraws.**

After the appeal had been sustained, former Gov. Bradley took the floor and in short speech asked that his name be withdrawn.

For some time it looked as if the Grinstead forces would be swept from their feet, but as the work of the convention wore on the managers began to catch their breath and win back the delegates who had deserted them in the organization of the convention. While some Republicans assert that the election of Mr. Bullitt as chairman was the result of the wake-up of the Taft followers, yet others claim that he was given the place in honor of the services he had rendered the party within the last two years.

* * *

**Smith Followers Yield.**

The managers of Mr. Smith's fight thought they had the battle won after the resolution introduced by Charles T. Ballard, calling for the renomination of all persons on the old Fusion ticket who would accept, which was introduced out of order and adopted by an overwhelming majority. This, for the time being, put a damper on Mr. Grinstead's managers, but they finally regained their equilibrium and finally did their masterful work on the floor during the vote for Mayor. There was only a difference of ten votes in the result when Dr. T. H. Boker, who was Mr. Smith's chief warrior on the floor, moved that the nomination of Grinstead be made unanimous.

With the nomination for Mayor the fight was over, but this was at 6:30 o'clock, and every delegate in the hall looked as if he had been run through a clothes wringer. Each was eager to put off the work of completing the ticket until after a recess had been taken.

* * *

**Committee Selects Aldermen.**

About the only ripple in the night session was when Mr. Grinstead wanted to have a committee appointed to select six men for Aldermen, the other six having been nominated by the Ballard resolution. Many of the delegates wanted to nominate the Aldermen from the floor of the convention, but they were finally voted down.

The Legislative ticket was made up by the delegates from each district apparently with great ease. There seemed to be contests for the nominations. Six Park Commissioners wer enominated for the reason that is is thought by the Republican leaders that the recent appointed Commissioners could not hold beyond the November election, while the term of the other three Commissioners will expire in November.

* * *

**Nothing On Sunday Closing.**

In the platform adopted as recommended by the Committee on Resolutions, the most remarkable feature was the absence of all allusion to the enforcement of the Sunday closing law. The Roosevelt Administration is indorsed. The platform favors taking the judiciary out of politics. A separate resolution was adopted favoring taking the Public Schools out of politics and the appointment of a committee to confer with a similar committee appointed by the Democrats to select candidates for School Trustees.

The speech of George Weissinger Smith, after Mr. Grimstead had been nominated, showed that he had no ill feeling. The appearance of Augustus E. Willson, Republican nominee for Governor, had an enthusing effect on the convention. He made a short speech, in which he congratulated the

delegates on their work, stating that he was fond of honorable and bold "scrappers."

## BULLITT CHAIRMAN OF CONVENTION

### GRINSTEAD MEN GIVEN A SHOCK OF THEIR LIVES.

Like all conventions, the majority of the delegates and spectators were rather slow in gathering at Liederkranz Hall, Sixth and Walnut streets. The band played a few patriotic airs at noon, which drew quite a crowd of curiosity-seekers. At 12:30, former Gov. W. O. Bradley entered the hall and took a seat in the Jefferson county delegation. He was apparently unobserved, for there was no demonstration whatever on the part of the delegates or spectators. For some time before the convention was called to order the delegates gathered in squads and chatted in an earnest manner. The leaders were apparently very busy.

At 12:50 o'clock Col. Albert Scott, chairman of the Republican City and County Committee, rapped for order. It was several minutes before the delegates got their seats and quiet enough for procedure was had. Col. Scott then stated that the convention was assembled for the purpose of nominating a city and county ticket.

The Rev. W. H. Mehl offered prayer, invoking the divine blessings on the deliberations of the assembly.

The reading of the official call was dispensed with by a unanimous vote. At the call for nominations for temporary chairman, N. C. Cureton placed the name of former Gov. William O. Bradley before the convention for that honor. He said:

* * *

**Bradley For Chairman.**

"As a Republican, who has participated in every convention since I was nineteen years old, I desire first to congratulate the Republican party upon this splendid ticket headed by Augustus E. Willson for Governor, which, judging from the dispatches in the Courier-Journal, is sweeping this State like a prairie fire in Kansas. I come before you as the representative in this convention, as a delegate who desires to cast his vote for James F. Grinstead for Mayor, a man of peerless character, the first man that ever turned down a nomination because he believed it was conceived in fraud, to present to this convention as its chairman the greatest Governor Kentucky ever had. I need not mention his name. You know it. Every act of his was scrutinized, and he performed every obligation true to the oath which he took. I present to this magnificent convention as its chairman the peerless, the giant, William O. Bradley, of Louisville."

John Marshall rose in a dramatic manner, and in a vigorous speech nominated W. Marshall Bullitt for temporary chairman. He spoke in part as follows:

* * *

**Marshall Bullitt Nominated.**

"Gentlemen of the Convention: You are to-day standing upon the threshold of one of the greatest opportunities ever presented to the Republican party. It is for you by your conduct and by your action to-day to indicate to the people of this community whether the Republican party is worthy of that success which we desire. For more than ten years we have struggled, not for the supremacy of Republican policies, not that we might secure the offices, but we have struggled that the people of this community might have an opportunity to thoroughly express their sentiments at the polls, and what have we received? It is not necessary for me to tell you now what took place in this city in 1905. You know the outrages that were committed on the ballot. You know that there was nothing that skillful and unscrupulous politicians could do that was not done in an effort to defeat the Republican party.

"We had joined with us the very best men in the community, not that we were fighting for offices, but we wanted to demonstrate to this community that every man, no matter how humble or poor he was, had a right at the polls to express his sentiments. With the assistance of broad, liberal-spirited men—men who for years have been in the Democratic party and who cared more for their city and State than for any party ties—the Republican party lost out at the polls, and it is not necessary for me to describe the election. Those men determined that they would not submit unless the highest court in the State said they had to submit. Those men, regardless of party ties, joined with the Republicans in an effort to correct the wrong and the outrages which had characterized elections in this community for years.

* * *

**Why He Wants To Win.**

"Now, at the head of those men was the man to whom more than anybody else in this community, and when I say that I do not mean to disparage the efforts of any other individual, but I say that to the fearless efforts, the integrity, the energy, the activity of Marshall Bullitt (Prolonged applause) is due more of the credit for the opportunity of holding a fair election in November than any other individual. (Applause.) I present him to you as the nominee for temporary chairman, and when I do it I do not wish to disparage the claims of the honorable gentleman who for years has been our most prominent figure in the Republican party.

"You are sent to express the sentiments of the Republican party, and I appeal to you as members of the greatest party that has ever existed in American history, as members of the Republican party, who for forty years, from Lincoln to Roosevelt, has gained every governmental achievement in the history of the United States; I appeal to you as members of a proud and magnificent party to be broad and liberal. We want to win, so we will be able to show the people of Kentucky that we can give them a better government than the Democratic party has so far given them. You cannot win this election by a narrow and proscriptive spirit. In no place in this country are there as many independent voters or is there as broad and liberal spirit as in Louisville. You cannot prevail if you have any narrow, proscriptive spirit. If you have the slightest gratitude, if you have the slightest appreciation of the efforts that have been made by these gentlemen, if you have the slightest appreciation for the individual who has done more to bring you together to-day than any other, I call upon you as broad, liberal-minded Republicans to elect Mr. Marshall Bullitt temporary chairman of this convention.

* * *

**Said Bullitt Was Not Eligible.**

No sooner had Mr. Marshall finished and the applause subsided than Paul Burlingame was recognized and said:

"I raise the point of order that Mr. Bullitt, not being a delegate to this convention, is not eligible to act as chairman of this convention."

Delegates—Sit down! Sit down!

Pressed for a ruling, Col. Scott said: "The chair has been called upon to rule upon the point of order. The chair has this to say. All Republican conventions are governed by the rules of our National Congress. The Speaker of the House must be a member of the House, and unless the chair could be advised that Republican conventions were in the habit of changing that rule, the chair will have to rule the point of order as well taken."

Another delegate said:

"I call the chair's attention to the circumstance that at the last Republican State convention the gentleman who was elected temporary chairman of that convention was not a delegate to that convention. In the convention of Republicans held in this city in 1903, the Hon. W. C. Owens was elected chairman when he was not a delegate to the convention."

Dr. T. H. Baker jumped to his feet and said:

"I want to call the chair's attention to the fact that Hon. Elihu Root, who was not a delegate, presided over a national convention; that W. H. Holt presided over a Republican State convention; that George Weissinger Smith, who was not a delegate, presided over a district delegate convention."

"I wish to suggest that the point was not raised against those gentlemen or they could not have served," responded Mr. Burlingame.

"The delegates are sovereign, and they have a right to name their chairman regardless of whether he be elected or not as a delegate," declared Mr. Marshall.

"The delegates are a sovereign body," admitted the chairman.

Mr. Burlingame said that in the cases Dr. Baker mentioned they were not in point, neither was the case mentioned of Maj. Owens in point. The question was not raised there, or they could not have served.

N. C. Cureton said: "The chair has already ruled that the point of order raised by Mr. Burlingame was well taken. I move that we proceed to vote upon the temporary organization, and only one name being presented, that of Gov. W. O. Bradley, that his election be made unanimous."

Cries of "No, no."

The Chairman—The nominations have not closed yet. Are there any further nominations?

John Marshall—Do I understand that you sustain the objection to Mr. Bullitt that he is not eligible as chairman?

The Chairman—That is the ruling of the chair.

* * *

**Appeal From Chair.**

John Marshall—Then I wish to appeal from your ruling.

The vote on the appeal from the chair stood 162 against Col. Scott's ruling and 53 for it. The vote follows:

| | Against Ruling. | For Ruling. |
|---|---|---|
| First ward | 16 | .. |
| Second ward | 13 | .. |
| Third ward | 21 | .. |
| Fourth ward | 11 | .. |
| Fifth ward | .. | 16 |
| Sixth ward | .. | 11 |
| Seventh ward | .. | 11 |
| Eighth ward | 3 | .. |
| Ninth ward | 9 | .. |
| Tenth ward | 13 | 3 |
| Eleventh ward | 26 | .. |
| Twelfth ward | 27 | 5 |
| County | 23 | .. |

As soon as the vote on the appeal from the chair was commenced former Gov. Bradley rose and said:

* * *

**Mr. Bradley Withdraws.**

"I want to say this, Mr. Chairman. I think that this is a convention of all others where the Republicans should have harmony, and to the very best things should be done that can be done to bring about that harmony and to bring about success. I am in favor at all times of asking all men of all politics to vote the Republican ticket. I have never been in favor of expatriating or ostracising anybody. We have to-day in Kentucky in some of our most important offices men who were former Democrats and we have voted time and again in Louisville for nominees who were former Democrats. I believe in encouraging all those gentlemen to come into our party and where one comes and shows himself capable and able to act for the party I think that man ought to be honored by the party of Republicans. (Applause.)

"At the same time, I think when we invite gentlemen to come into our party that like the man on the road that invited the man who was walking to ride in the wagon with him, and after they had gone a few steps and the man undertook to take the reins from him, he said, 'I invited you to ride sir, but I didn't invite you to drive.'

"Now, I have no disposition to have any race for chairman of this convention. I do not care anything about it. My friends here, I suppose, wanted to nominate me as a matter of affection upon their part, but I say to you here and now, I will thank my friend, Mr. Cureton, if he will withdraw my name, because I do not desire to be put in the attitude of making a contest in this matter."

The nomination of W. Marshall Bullitt was then made unanimous. He was escorted to the chair amid shouts. When quiet was had he spoke as follows:

* * *

**Never Was a Democrat.**

The only possible, even tinge of regret that could mar the pleasure to me of the reception which you have so generously given me has been the suggestion or the intimation that at any time since I was able to vote that I should have voted with the party which during such time was so disgracing Louisville.

The first vote that I ever cast after I became of age was cast in 1895 for the straight Republican ticket. It was cast in 1896 for McKinley, in 1897 even for George D. Todd and Charles G. Ritchie, in 1899 for Taylor, in 1901 for Yerkes, in 1903 for the Republican candidates, and in 1904 and 1905 with only two breaks, and then I did not vote the Democratic ticket, but I did not vote the Republican ticket.

You probably recognize the years and it is not necessary to remind this convention why during two years I refrained from voting at all. Whenever the Republican party puts itself on a plane with the recent actions of the Democratic party and commits the crimes which the Democratic party has recently committed, I shall not vote for the Republican party. But, the welcome and the tribute which you have given to me is so gratifying because I recognize that in giving me this honor you have chosen, although I was not even a delegate to this convention, to honor in the highest way it was possible and in your power to honor the men who some of them did more work than I did and who stayed with me and who worked day after day and night after night, some of them Democrats and some of them Republicans, in order that we might bring about the condition of affairs which exists to-day, so that if this convention but does that which is right, that which is wise, it will for the first time in ten years see a Republican Mayor in the City Hall.

* * *

**More Offices Later.**

And the great importance of the question that is before you here this day is that we who think that you are bound to win this fall because the Democratic party is more or less ruptured or split, but, mark you, that two years hence there is a greater prize, for there are more offices to be voted for than to be voted for this fall. It is so arranged that every twelve years there are more offices at stake than at any other time, and two years hence you will have to elect not only all the persons to be elected this fall, but in addition you will have to elect Magistrates and Constables and above all else you will have to elect the entire judiciary of the State as well as the Circuit Clerk and the other officers and therefore it behooves the party not to throw away the advantage it now possesses, because two years hence it must be in a position to protect the rights of the people and secure the election of the ticket which is of more importance than the election this year.

At that time the Democratic party will be united, and whether it be Grainger and his crowd at the head or Mr. Bingham and the men back of him, or whether it be some third party, the Democratic party will be reunited and it will be striving for that great prize, and the Republican party must fight them for it, and you must during the next two years pursue a course that will appeal to the highest ideals of citizenship or you will fail and you will justly fail.

* * *

**Honest Election This Fall.**

You have the chance now to win; you have the best chance that you have ever had this fall. You will have an honest election this fall; that which you have not had for many years. I believe that not only will you have an honest election but that there will be none of the frauds that have disgraced elections in the past, and that the people of Louisville will be able to vote for the people for whom they want to vote, but you must remember that an analysis of the votes of Louisville for years past shows that there is what I may term a middle section of voters that can control elections. They are the men. Most of them generally vote the Democratic ticket, but they vote for the Republican ticket when it is better, and you must put up this year the very best ticket that you can possibly put up. If you do not put it up you are lost.

It would be highly improper for me in any wise to suggest to you whom you should nominate. Almost all the names that I have even heard suggested for nominations are men of high character. There are various considerations that will doubtless move you, but let yourselves only be guided by one thing, and that is you must put up men who, man for man, are better than the men whom the Democrats put up, and you must bear in mind that it is at least possible, if not probable, the nominee of the Democratic party will be in the main those whom the Governor has appointed. We must not blind ourselves to the fact that many of the men whom the Governor has appointed for this temporary administration are men of high character; men who will give us a fair election on election day, and it is indeed a narrow spirit for us to say that all Democrats are bad or that all the nominees of the Governor are necessarily bad, for they are not, and, therefore, you are bound, if you expect to appeal to the voters and win the confidence of the community, to put up men who will be better, man for man, than the best men the Governor has appointed.

* * *

**Carried Election For Beckham.**

I will only detain you a very few minutes longer. I want to call your attention to what is really at the bottom of the present success of the Republican party. I want to remind you that year after year you have gone toward defeat. Sometimes you have had good men and you have lost, and sometimes you have had bad men and you have lost, but if you will look for the past four or five years I will point it out to you. In 1903 there were eighteen precincts in this city where the Democrats removed the polls and stuffed the ballot box and would not let the Republicans vote and returned enormous fraudulent majorities and they carried the election for Gov. Beckham.

In 1904, when the presidential candidates were running, there were policemen, some of them who are to-day on the force, Tom Connell and others; they were the policemen who beat up the Republican workers, threw them into jail, assaulted them murderously, and those men were tried and they were cleared. In 1905 the Democrats, emboldened by their success, as you know, started on a carnival of crime that even rivaled 1898, and you know what the result has been, when a Democratic court, rising above all partisanship, has declared that there is no distinction between stealing an election and stealing a purse, and when a Democratic court, headed by men who have been Democrats all their lives, can rise to the occasion and say that the people of Louisville shall have honest elections, I should think that a great political party like this ought to be able to rise to the occasion and say that the men they will offer as the result of that decision are men that all parties can vote for and that all parties can vote for. (Applause.)

* * *

**Court's Decision As Republican Campaign Material.**

There are issues that will come in this campaign which will enable us to go before the people and give any of you who want to go on the stump all the ammunition that you want. When you consider the number of men, Democrats and Republicans, that have been beaten up, when you realize that in the opinion of the Court of Appeals, of which we will have thousands of copies printed, when you realize that in all the documents that we have we have a history of the 1905 election and a list of names of Democrats holding high offices who themselves ought to be to-day in the penitentiary wearing stripes, when you realize scenes like that, when you have seen what I have seen at the polls, namely, sons of Democrats and sons of Republicans beaten up, beaten to death, knocked insensible, with Democratic policemen standing around, when you realize that those policemen, some of them, are still on the force, standing there to-day with their clubs and their billies, you know that you have got to do something between now and then to have them put off the force, and I believe the present Administration will put them off the force, when only all the facts are brought out, but in order to do that you have to have witnesses, you have to keep the interest up, you have to stand by the men who stood for you, the men who in 1905 worked for you. (Applause.)

* * *

**History of One Precinct.**

I want to give you the history of one precinct. When you realize in one precinct that a man I see facing me to-day was an election officer, that he went into the precinct to perform his duty as a Republican judge and he had barely got there before four policemen, three of whom are on the force to-day, rushed in there and dragged him out on the street and with their clubs and billies cuffed and hit him and carried him off and threw him into jail, and a few minutes later when they wanted to go ahead with the election and select somebody to represent the party, the next thing we beheld is a Democratic policeman going up to the man who is to-day the Sheriff of the county and dragging him out and throwing him into jail and a moment later, when men from the lowest resorts on Green street, holding their credentials from the Democratic party, arrive there, what do they do? They jump upon a man, a grandson of ex-Governor of Kentucky, Charles Wickliffe, people, who is a delegate in this convention and representing the Republican party on that occasion, they seize him and throw him in jail. When you consider things as that you know that you are bound to do something that will stop them in the future, and I appeal to you that you shall, above everything else, select men of courage, men of character, men of position, men whom the city will be glad to honor because their names will be a guarantee that scenes like this will never be again witnessed at an election. You have got to do it. The work has been begun by the Democratic Administration, but they will stop far short of what they ought to do, and we must complete the work. I appeal to you to do it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bullitt's speech Ed. B. Green was elected temporary secretary over Gilbert Cowan, Richard Gwathmey and Otto Yost were elected temporary secretaries.

* * *

**Make Up of Committees.**

On the call of the wards, committees were announced as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

First Ward—Dr. T. H. Baker.
Second Ward—William Lots.
Third Ward—W. E. Koop.
Fourth Ward—Andrew Vogt.
Fifth Ward—Joseph Conkling.
Sixth Ward—J. E. Cook.
Seventh Ward—M. H. Thatcher.
Eighth Ward—P. F. Everett.
Ninth Ward—Robert Claxton.
Tenth Ward—William Leonard.
Eleventh Ward—J. A. Elstone.
Twelfth Ward—J. J. Hambrick.
County—William O. Bradley.

CREDENTIALS.

First Ward—Harry Browning.
Second Ward—Wm. Leight.
Third Ward—C. Roth.
Fourth Ward—Ben Hirsch.
Fifth Ward—Mike Minton.
Sixth Ward—R. O. Bailey.
Seventh Ward—H. M. Goodman.
Eighth Ward—C. A. Wickliffe.
Ninth Ward—Joseph Phelan.
Tenth Ward—P. McDonald.
Eleventh Ward—Sam B. Richardson.
Twelfth Ward—C. A. Hess.
County—Gilbert S. Cowan.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

First Ward—Geo. K. Davis.
Second Ward—J. Schwartz.
Third Ward—C. Hosse.
Fourth Ward—Thomas Vaughn.
Fifth Ward—A. R. Fitch.
Sixth Ward—H. M. Flexner.
Seventh Ward—Paul Burlingame.
Eighth Ward—R. L. Harris.
Ninth Ward—Charles Hoeflin.
Tenth Ward—T. H. Mulvey.
Eleventh Ward—D. R. Tate.
Twelfth Ward—E. Dailey.
County—Lafon Allen.

RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

First Ward—Matt Schoff.
Second Ward—C. T. Vogeler.
Third Ward—J. A. Sweeney.
Fourth Ward—C. C. Bates.
Fifth Ward—Robert Donohue.
Sixth Ward—R. L. O'Bryan.
Seventh Ward—Tracy Underhill.
Eighth Ward—W. H. Summers.
Ninth Ward—S. M. Jordan.
Tenth Ward—John McWorley.
Eleventh Ward—W. H. Wright.
Twelfth Ward—Allen Ramsey.
County—C. F. Ogden.

The committees immediately adjourned for deliberation and at 2:20 o'clock the convention adjourned until 3:30 o'clock.

## GRINSTEAD AND FUSION TICKET

### NAMED BY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN THE AFTERNOON.

The convention reconvened at 3:45 o'clock. The Committee on Credentials reported that there were no contests and that delegations should be seated as certified to by the chairmen of the respective wards.

Paul Burlingame, chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported that the committee favored making the temporary organization permanent. The report was unanimously adopted. It is understood that the vote in the committee in favor of making the temporary organization permanent was nine to four.

Immediately Charles T. Ballard, even before the Committee on Rules and Order of Business had reported, offered the following resolution:

* * *

**Provides For Fusion Ticket.**

Whereas, The candidates on the Republican ticket in this city and county, in 1905, after a campaign under unparalleled difficulties and hardships, were deprived of their election by the grossest election frauds ever perpetrated in the State of Kentucky; and Whereas, the Court of Appeals has declared that because of those frauds no election was held in this city in 1905 and ousted the Democratic incumbents; and whereas, those candidates in the campaign of 1905, and in the election contest that followed, have given freely of their time and means and made great sacrifices for the cause of decent government and fair elections:

Be it therefore resolved, First, that it is the sense of this convention that it is just and proper that all of said candidates on the Republican ticket in 1905 who are eligible and who desire at the hands of this convention a renomination should be renominated.

Second—That in pursuance of this policy the following-named candidates on the Republican ticket in 1905 who have expressed a desire for renomination and are eligible as candidates are hereby declared the nominees of this convention for the offices respectively set opposite their names below, to-wit.:

For County Judge—Arthur Peter.
For County Sheriff—Charles L. Scholl.
For County Coroner—Charles I. Grove.
For County Jailer—Herman F. Monroe.
For County Assessor—Thomas Ryans.
For County Attorney—Joseph Selligman.
For County Surveyor—Merrit Drane.

Third—Further, that in pursuance of this policy the following-named candidates on the Republican city ticket in 1905 who have expressed a desire for re-nomination and are eligible as candidates are hereby declared the nominees in this convention for the offices respectively set opposite their names below, to-wit:

For Judge of City Court—J. Wheeler McGee.
For Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court—Hill Spalding.
For Bailiff of City Court—James E. Roberts.
For Clerk of City Court—Frank L. Watson.
For City Treasurer—H. N. Gifford.
For City Auditor—John C. Miller.
For City Tax Receiver—H. H. McCulloch.
For Park Commissioners—Andrew Cowan, W. O. Bonnie, Morris Belknap.

Fourth—That the candidates for all offices not named above shall be nominated in the usual way.

Fifth—That each clause of this resolution shall be voted on separately, the delegates from the city and county having the right to vote on clauses first, second, fourth and fifth and the delegates from the city of Louisville alone having the right to vote on clause third.

**Wanted All Nominations Separate.**

William H. Sweeney offered a substitute to the Ballard resolution providing that each candidate be placed in nomination separately by some delegate and voted upon separately by the delegates. In introducing the substitute, Mr. Sweeney charged that there was an attempt to throttle the voice of the convention. He said that while he was in favor of renominating many of the old ticket, he was in favor of giving the delegates a chance to vote for whom they wanted.

Mr. Ballard, in reply, said that he did not intend to take any undue advantage of anybody, and that all he wanted was to save time and at the same time give credit to those who fought a good fight and were deprived of their dues by "fraud." He said he could see no fairer way of getting the sense of the convention than to offer the resolution.

Charles F. Ogden made a speech, in which he said he favored the substitute as offered by Mr. Sweeney. He said he was in favor of any person, who so desired, becoming a candidate before the convention. He said the delegates should be left to vote as they pleased. A colored delegate from the Twelfth ward also favored the Sweeney substitute. He said he stood for an open-door policy. He believed in fair play and wanted to give everybody a chance.

* * *

**Sweeney Withdraws Substitute.**

It was announced that a vote would be taken on the substitute. Charles T. Ballard voted fifteen against the substitute and five for, refraining from voting the other five delegates from the county because they were not present. A wrangle ensued, and then Mr. Sweeney withdrew his substitute to the Ballard resolution.

After quiet had been obtained by the chairman, the vote on the resolution introduced by Mr. Ballard was taken. The vote on the first, second, third and fifth clauses were taken separately, and stood 184 to 34 in favor of adoption. Finally the entire resolution was adopted as a whole. The chair declared the old Fusion ticket nominated, aside from the vacancies.

At this juncture the Committee on Rules and Order of Business made its report. It was suggested that as most of the candidates were already nominated that rules were no longer needed. The report was adopted.

Dr. T. H. Baker, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the committee's report, which was read by the clerk and unanimously adopted. The following resolution, which was read by Chairman Marshall Bullitt, was unanimously adopted:

* * *

**For Nonpartisan School Trustees.**

Resolved, that the matter of nominations for School Trustees be referred to the Republican City and County Executive Committee with instructions to confer with the proper Democratic authorities to secure the joint nominations by both parties of candidates for these positions (School Trustees), and that in default of an agreement the said committee resolve itself into a convention and make the nominations.

* * *

**Smith's Name Presented.**

The chair announced that the convention would proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Mayor. William A. Earl at once stepped to the front of the stage and placed the name of George Weissinger Smith before the convention. He said that Mr. Smith was a young man and a gallant fighter, and was the best man to lead the Republican hosts to victory in Louisville. He paid a high compliment to him as a worker in the Republican ranks. He said he had been fighting Republican battles for twelve years.

* * *

**Then Plain "Jimmy" Grinstead.**

M. H. Thatcher followed in a speech placing the name of James F. Grinstead before the convention. When he said he was going to name plain "Jimmy" Grinstead, the applause was loud and long. He said Mr. Grinstead was an old-line Republican, and was too honest to accept a nomination which he thought was in the least bit tainted with unfairness. The applause was deafening for a minute or two after Mr. Thatcher took his seat.

The poll of the vote by wards then proceeded, amid great confusion. The First ward showed a split delegation, and so did the Second ward. The Fourth ward was split. Some dissatisfaction was shown in the Tenth, but it was clear that there was some juggling among the delegates.

* * *

**Vote Was Close.**

At the close of the vote much excitement prevailed, and Mr. Bullitt was called to announce the vote. He said: "The vote is very close, but before I announce the vote I want to say that if there is one thing that I stand for it is to see that every one shall have his vote counted and that there shall not be on behalf of anybody any railroading, and as long as you shall let me rule over you—

(Cries of "Announce the vote.")

The Chairman—Nobody knows who has the majority. You have got to let the delegates vote in the Twelfth ward. I am going to poll the Twelfth ward before I announce the result.

* * *

**Polled Tenth and Twelfth Wards.**

It developed that there was some difference in the Tenth ward, and Mr. Bullitt said that he was going to poll the Tenth ward as well as the Twelfth ward, and would have each man identified and brought before him, and he would record the vote himself and see that the proper count was made.

* * *

**Grinstead Gained One Vote.**

At the conclusion of the polling of the Tenth ward, Mr. Bullitt said he was going to poll the Twelfth ward the same way when some delegate excitedly exclaimed: "You said you were going to announce the vote." Mr. Bullitt said he was. The delegate demanded that he do this at once, but upon being told that Mr. Grinstead had gained one vote in the poll, he subsided, and the polling of the Twelfth ward individually was proceeded with. In the meantime it seemed like all the convention was piled up promiscuously in front of the chairman and everybody was yelling and talking at once. Some delegate was called from the Twelfth ward and someone answered, and there were cries of "He is not the man. No repeaters here."

Mr. Bullitt said he would proceed to count the names, and he was told that this wasn't necessary for him to do, and someone derisively said: "An honest election, a fair election, you know, Court of Appeals. It makes no difference to you who they are."

* * *

**Absent Delegates Voted.**

The chairman said that there were three delegates absent from the Twelfth ward, and that under the rules adopted, the chairman of the ward would cast the vote for them, and the chairman of the ward cast the vote for Mr. Smith. There was great opposition to this, and someone moved that he must have the written proxy. Mr. Bullitt tried to get order.

Mr. Bullitt said he made a ruling in the morning and he would have to stand by it unless he was shown that he had made a mistake. He said this was the first convention he had ever attended except the State Convention this year, but he could not be inconsistent with his ruling.

* * *

**Wanted Absent Votes Prorated.**

N. C. Cureton said that he believed Mr. Bullitt was an honest man and was an honest chairman, but he would leave it to any man that ever attended any convention or was familiar with State politics that if there were any delegates not present their votes should be prorated between those who were present, and he would leave it to his friend, Dr. Baker, who was as good a Republican as anybody. Mr. Cureton moved that the wards be called again for recapitulation, but amidst the excitement and confusion it was not passed on.

* * *

**Announce the Vote.**

Mr. Bullitt was called to announce the vote. The chair announced that he was going to poll the whole vote over again.

"We know who is elected. This is rotten."

Mr. Bullitt stated he would not announce the result until the delegates resumed their seats, and someone asked the chair to adjourn.

"No, I am going to carry it through," declared the chairman.

In the meantime efforts were made to get the convention to sit down.

* * *

**Was Going To Rule Right.**

Mr. Bullitt said: "You are very likely in a close race to get excited, but it is not right that a Republican convention should lose control of itself in this way. I am determined that I shall not announce the result of this contest between these two candidates until at least I am, in my own mind, satisfied that every delegate has had a chance to vote, and if anybody doubts the correctness of the way in which his vote has been recorded, and if there is any question arising concerning my ruling as to whether I ought to rule one way or the other, I am going to adjourn this convention to give me time to look it up, just exactly as I would a question of law, to find out what the law is, I do not propose to make any offhand ruling, but I will find out what the rule and practice is, and then I will announce my ruling. If you do not like it, you can appeal from my decision and the convention can determine for itself. I will tell you now, it is a very close vote, and I don't want anybody to get up after the vote has been announced and say that he wanted to make a change and he was not recognized.

* * *

**Nobody Calling For Change.**

The chairman was called on to announce the vote. A delegate said nobody was demanding any change.

The Chairman:—"The vote from one ward showed a certain result favorable to Mr. Smith and after that on a poll it was changed to Mr. Grinstead's favor, but because a man in the Twelfth ward wants to have that vote polled to be accurate I do not propose when I granted him that right to deny some other ward exactly the same right."

The chairman asked the First ward if anybody wanted to make a change.

He was told that nobody was asking for any changes.

Dr. Baker moved that the nomination of James F. Grinstead be made unanimous, upon which there was great applause and cheering. This motion was seconded all over the house with cries of "Grinstead." Mr. Bullitt madly rapped for order.

* * *

**Smith's Name Withdrawn.**

Mr. Earl seconded the motion that Mr. Grinstead's nomination be made unanimous, and withdrew the name of George Weissinger Smith.

At the time Dr. Baker moved the nomination be made unanimous, the vote stood:

| | Grinstead. | Smith. |
|---|---|---|
| First ward | 16 | 6 |
| Second ward | 8½ | 4½ |
| Third ward | 0 | 21 |
| Fourth ward | 6 | 5 |
| Fifth ward | 16 | 0 |
| Sixth ward | 11 | 0 |
| Seventh ward | 11 | 0 |
| Eighth ward | 10 | 0 |
| Ninth ward | 2 | 7 |
| Tenth ward | 9 | 7 |
| Eleventh ward | 5 | 21 |
| Twelfth ward | 10 | 16 |
| Total | 98½ | 87½ |

Mr. Grinstead was brought forward before the vote was put to the house amid great applause and cheering. Mr. Bullitt would not put the motion and said he would not do it until there was quiet. After quiet was restored, the motion was put to have the nomination of Mr. Grinstead made unanimous and the name of Mr. Smith withdrawn, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Grinstead thereupon came forward and spoke as follows.

* * *

**Wants To Give Them a "Licking."**

It is too hot to make a speech. It is not too hot for me to talk to you, but it is too hot for you to listen, and besides that, you have other business to attend to. Allow me, if I could, to express to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me. I will endeavor to the best of my ability to carry your banner to victory in November. There has been nobody here against me to-day, there is nobody now against me. Everybody is for the Republican party. My name is now not Grinstead, but the Republican party. Let every man stand up and let us give them a good licking in November, and we are going to do it. That is all we have got to do in the world—is to organize and do the right thing. Let it be done square or not at all. All we want is a square deal, and we will have nothing else. Every man commands one vote, and no man should cast two, and no man should vote less than one. Gentleman, I thank you.

* * *

**Asks Friends To Help Grinstead.**

George Weissinger Smith, the defeated candidate, stepped forward and said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Fellow Republicans: We have made a most gallant fight among ourselves, giving and taking the best licks we knew how to give, and if you will only unite this fall and give the same kind of licks


A SCIENTIFIC BREAKFAST
Easily Prepared.

Rightly selected food will alone cure many diseases.

Try a scientific and healthy breakfast—Fruit of some kind, preferably cooked; a dish of Grape-Nuts with cream; two soft-boiled eggs; (Put two eggs in a tin pint cup of boiling water, cover and set off for nine minutes. Whites will then be the consistency of cream and most easily digested); slice of hard, crisp toast, cup of Postum Food Coffee.

On that breakfast you can work like a horse and be perfectly nourished until noon. Your nervous trouble, heart palpitation, stomach and bowel troubles, kidney complaints and various other disorders will gradually disappear and firm, solid health will set in.

Why? You have probably been living on poorly selected food, that is, food that does not contain the required elements the body needs. That sort of food, and coffee, is the direct or indirect cause of more than half the ills the human body acquires.

Grape-Nuts is a perfectly cooked food, and both that and the Postum Food Coffee contains fine microscopic particles of phosphate of potash obtained in a natural way from the grains of the field and by scientific food experts incorporated into food and drink. That element joins with the albumen in food to make gray matter, which is the filling of the brain cells and the nerve centers throughout the human body.

A man or woman thus fed is scientifically fed and rapidly grows in vigor and vitality, and becomes capable of conducting successfully the affairs of life. To produce a perfect body and a money-making brain, the body must have the right kind of food, and the expert food specialist knows how to make it. That is Grape-Nuts and Postum Food Coffee, produced at the pure food factories of the Postum Co., at Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."



900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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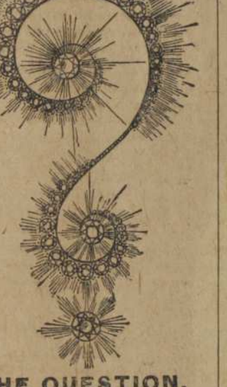
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.





THE QUESTION,

"Where's the best place to buy a Diamond?" Nine out of ten times the reply is "FOR DIAMONDS, LEMON & SON." "They show the largest collection and are the oldest jewelers in Louisville." (79 years.) These answers do not come by chance; they are the result of our selling Fine Diamonds just a little cheaper than anybody else. Our increased sales are proving this question every day. A thought about Diamonds and you think of

LEMON & SON
JEWELERS, 511 FOURTH.



$1000.00
Per Year for Life

If you are in good health this amount, or a larger or smaller one, can be assured to you by a contract giving you and your wife a life income beginning at end of stipulated period and continuing as long as either shall live, or giving your wife a life income beginning immediately if you die.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

invites investigation from those who would like to make sure the welfare of their loved ones. It invites investigation of its assets, of its policies, of its rates, and just now especially of the savings made and being made by its new management.

How would you like $1,000 per year for life? Send for folder showing who have tried this method and how they like it.

The Time to Act is NOW.

For the new forms of policies write to
The Mutual Life Insurance Company
of New York, N. Y.

JAMES E. WILLIAMS, Manager,
The Paul Jones Building, Louisville, Ky.

to the enemy that we have given to each other, we will surely elect Mr. Grinstead and the whole ticket over the enemy that has rightfully belonged to us. I ask all of you who have so gallantly supported me to come forward with your best efforts and help Mr. Grinstead. I shall do so, and I now bid you good night, sorry that I did not win myself, but delighted that a gallant man like Mr. Grinstead will now lead you to victory.

The delegates appeared tired and at 6:30 o'clock a motion to adjourn to 8 o'clock prevailed.

## FINISH TICKET NAMED AT NIGHT

### EASY SAILING FOR REPUBLICANS AFTER THE SUPPER HOUR.

By 7:30 o'clock last night the delegates had begun to assemble for the night session of the convention. Marshall Bullitt arrived early on the scene and, with coat off, took his place at a table on the stage and began writing.

Former Gov. W. O. Bradley, who was defeated at the afternoon session for the chairmanship, was at the convention last night, bland and smiling. He swapped tobacco of the long green variety with a friend, and after cramming into his mouth an enormous quid, settled himself comfortably in a chair and talked to those about him while he watched the delegates assemble.

Everybody, apparently, was smoking at the night session, and when the convention was finally called to order it was difficult to distinguish delegates in the rear of the hall because of the veil of tobacco smoke. While the delegates were assembling there was a constant hubbub of voices in the hall.

It was 8:30 o'clock last night when Chairman Bullitt attempted to call the convention to order. He experienced difficulty in quieting the assemblage, and it was fully another twenty minutes before everybody was seated.

* * *

**Chairmen's Rights Questioned.**

Chairman Bullitt announced that some question had arisen over the right of the chairmen of the different delegations to cast the votes of the members of the respective delegations who might be absent. He said that he had ruled at the afternoon session that they did have this right, and that if anyone had objections to the ruling he wanted them to make known their objections immediately. There were no objections, and on motion the ruling was adopted unanimously.

J. F. Grinstead was escorted to the stage at this point and moved that a committee be appointed to select six men for Aldermen, and also six for Park Commissioners, to be voted on by the convention. Robert Harris moved to amend by giving the delegates from the respective wards the right to select men to be voted upon for Aldermen.

* * *

**Committee Names Nominees.**

M. H. Thatcher offered a substitute providing for the appointment of a committee to name six men to be voted on for Aldermen, this committee to be advised, however, by the chairmen of the delegations representing the different wards. A vote on the substitute was taken and it was adopted.

The committee appointed by Chairman Bullitt under Mr. Grinstead's motion was composed of the following: J. F. Grinstead, Dr. T. H. Baker, M. H. Thatcher, Jacob Pfeiffer and Henry Flexner.

* * *

**Gebhart Beats Nordeman.**

Nominations for the office of County Clerk were called for, and the names of M. H. Gebhart and C. B. Nordeman were placed before the convention.

The vote stood 186 to thirty and the nomination of Mr. Gebhart was made unanimous. He was escorted to the stage and thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him.

Following this the convention was adjourned for a brief period to permit the committee appointed by Chairman Bullitt to go into session and select six men to be voted on for Aldermen.

Charles T. Ballard announced that the county of Jefferson had unanimously indorsed Richard Gwathmey for representative for the Forty-fourth district, embracing this county. He was unanimously nominated.

Augustus E. Willson, Republican nominee for Governor, entered the hall at this point and was escorted amid cheers to the stage. He said in part:

* * *

**A. E. Willson Makes Speech.**

"I am glad we have good scrappers in the Republican party. I like the bold spirit of this convention. You have done your work like the representatives of the people.

"You have had a good earnest fight, and the whole world can point to nothing dishonorable in this convention. When a party has this kind of a convention the party is all right.

I want you to continue this splendid spirit. Both men who were candidates for Mayor are good Republicans and you have shown that your true aim is for good government, free from graft. Instead of narrow partisians you are broad-minded and manly men. We stand for nobility, justice, and a square deal. We stand together."

* * *

**N. C. Cureton For Senator.**

The delegates in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards, constituting the Thirty-seventh senatorial district, met and unanimously indorsed N. C. Cureton for State Senator. He was nominated by acclamation.

The delegates in the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first legislative districts met and respectively indorsed unanimously the following for the Legislature: William D. Markolf, Carl A. Brock, John T. Davis, Cleves Kincaid, Robert F. Harris, Emanuel Meyers and J. P. Wallace.

These were nominated by acclamation.

* * *

**Dailey For Magistrate.**

George Dailey was nominated for magistrate and J. P. Vincent for constable from the Eighth district.

## CONGRATULATE HAYWOOD.

### Lexington Labor Leaders Send Telegram.

Lexington, Ky., July 29.—[Special.]—A special meeting of the Lexington Labor Council was held to-night the principal object of which was to hear a brief address by Theodore Brese, vice president of the International Brick and Stone Workers' Union. At the conclusion of the address the following telegram was sent to W. D. Haywood, who has just been acquitted at Boise City, Idaho:

"Central Labor Union of Lexington extends congratulations to you and the Western Federation of Miners, and wishes you God-speed."

## BALKS AT TAFT

### Senator Foraker Announces He Will Not Support Him.

### WRITES A LONG LETTER IN DEFENSE OF HIS POSITION.

### TAKES FALL OUT OF GOV. HARRIS, OF OHIO.

### HIS VIEWS ON THE TARIFF.

Cincinnati, O., July 29.—That it is impossible for him under present conditions to favor the presidential candidacy of Secretary of War Taft is the statement of United States Senator Foraker in a letter given out here to-day. The letter is addressed to C. B. McCoy, of Coshocton, a member of the Republican State Committee, and is intended as the expression of the Senator's views when the committee meets at Columbus to-morrow. The interview of Gov. Harris, in which he favors the indorsement of Foraker for Senator and Taft for President, and discourages the suggestion of his own name for another term as Governor, and various recent publications are taken as the text for the letter, which is as follows:

Cincinnati, O., July 29, 1907.—Hon. C. B. McCoy, Coshocton, O.—Dear Sir: I learn from the newspapers and otherwise that a resolution is likely to be offered at the next meeting of the State Central Committee, to be held in Columbus, to-morrow, July 30, indorsing Secretary Taft as Ohio's candidate for the presidency, and I have seen it stated that a resolution is likely also to be offered indorsing me as a candidate to be my own successor in the Senate of the United States, and in to-day's papers is published what purports to be an authorized interview with Gov. Harris, favoring this proposed action in indorsing Secretary Taft and expressing friendship and good will for myself with respect to a continuation of my public services, but disclaiming a desire to be himself indorsed as his own successor in the Governor's office.

* * *

**Tariff Question.**

In this same interview he announces, as he has heretofore announced, that he is in favor of a revision of the tariff.

Inasmuch as you are a member of the State Central Committee, I take the liberty of addressing you, and through you the whole committee and all the Republica voters of Ohio, upon the questions so brought to our attention.

At the Dayton convention of last year, which was a large, representative body, consisting of 800 or 900 delegates, chosen in the usual way, it was proposed by a great number of the delegates to indorse a candidate for the presidency.

I opposed the proposition on the ground that it was not only premature, but also on the ground that the delegates to the convention had not been chosen with reference to that question, and that it would be an assumption of jurisdiction and authority that did not properly belong to them, and that their action could not be binding upon the next State convention, which must meet before the national convention of 1908, and that no action should be taken by that convention or anybody else that would forestall the people or deny them the right to be heard on that all-important question.

* * *

**Presidential Preferences.**

The present State Central Committee, composed of only twenty-one members, one from each congressional district, was chosen by that convention. They were not selected with reference to presidential preferences. They were chosen to be simply the machinery of the party, representing its organization and empowered to call the next convention, and to transact such duties as the last convention and the statutes of the State have imposed upon them.

The selection of a candidate for the presidency is not one of these duties. Their action in now indorsing a candidate for the presidency would not, therefore, as Gov. Harris well says, be binding upon anybody, not even themselves, but it would be wholly outside of their jurisdiction and unauthorized. It would be only the same as the individual opinions of so many citizens of the State. In fact there would be much less excuse for a committee of twenty-one members not chosen with reference to presidential preferences, to settle a question of that character than there would have been for a convention composed of 800 or 900 representative Republicans, and such action by the committee would be entitled to correspondingly less credit and respect.

* * *

**Up To the Voters.**

On a number of occasions heretofore I have stated that so far as I am individually concerned, as a citizen of Ohio and a member of the Republican party, I do not think this question should be determined except only in accordance with the expressed wish of the Republican voters of Ohio, and that in view of the controversies that have arisen, the Republican voters of Ohio should be given an opportunity to be heard before any action is taken by any committee or any body not chosen by the people to represent them in regard to that matter.

In view of what Gov. Harris has seen fit to say, I trust it is not out of place for me to call attention to my former expressions of this view, and to repeat that I don't think the State Central Committee has any authority to pass on any such subject, and I do not think it would promote party harmony for it to undertake to anticipate the Republican voters of the State by speaking in advance of action by them.

I do not think anybody, as Gov. Harris well says, would regard such action as binding. I am sure I would not, and I do not think it could in any way promote party good in our State or advance the cause of Republicanism either in Ohio or elsewhere.

In addition to these considerations, I think it is premature and bad policy to undertake in this way to inject the presidential question and national politics into Ohio politics at the time when we are concerned with our municipal elections, with respect to which it should be the desire of every Republican to subordinate everything that must stand in the way of united, harmonious and successful Republican effort.

When we are through with the elections of this year we can take up in an orderly way and without injury to any interest, as the next business to be transacted, the settlement of our presidential preferences.

* * *

**Time Enough Later.**

I shall at that time, also have heretofore announced, request the State Central Committee to order, in accordance with the spirit and declarations of the platform adopted by the convention that assembled in Dayton last year, that delegates for the next convention shall be selected in all the counties at primaries to be duly held under the law as it now stands or such law as may be then in force, if there should be in the meanwhile any change in the statutes of Ohio applicable thereto. In this way we free ourselves entirely from the oft-repeated charges that have been made, with too much ground for them, that the action of our State conventions in recent years has not been government by the voters who are supposed to be represented by the delegates, but by committees, bosses and small parties with selfish interests in view. We have admonition and warnings that the people are justly displeased with such practices. We should not stubbornly disregard these warnings.

I learn also from the newspapers and otherwise that it is claimed, as a reason for the proposed action, that Secretary Taft is the only candidate Ohio has for the presidency, and that on such account, from sentiments of State pride, we should unite in his support, and that for this reason the committee should take the proposed action at this time, so that the whole country may be advised what Ohio intends to do next year. I see it stated almost every day in the newspapers as a reason for the claim that Ohio has only one candidate for the presidency, that I have not at any time announced my candidacy for that office. It is true that I have never made any such announcement.

* * *

**Must Lead His Party.**

A candidate for the presidency must assume, first, the great and serious responsibilities of leading his party in the national campaign, and if successful, as we hope and expect to be, he must then assume the grave and serious responsibilities of administering the executive office. These responsibilities are so grave and so serious that any man might well feel highly complimented and greatly honored to have his fellow-citizens name him in such a connection, but at the same time they are so grave and so serious that any ordinary man might well hesitate to proclaim himself qualified for such responsibilities and prefer to at least wait until invited by his party associates to undertake such duties.

Such a position is at least more in keeping with the high dignity of the office. Besides it gives his party associates an opportunity to declare their unembarrassed judgment, for which he should be willing to wait for and abide by. It is because I entertain opinions of this kind that I have not made any announcement of any candidacy for any office, and in view of what may be inferred from these expressions I do not deem it necessary that I should.

But this is not a matter to be settled by sentiments of State pride, commendable as they are. If there were not any differences of opinion among Republicans State pride would properly have great weight, but to-day there is a wide difference among Republicans on a question of the most vital character.

* * *

**The Elkins Law.**

I do not refer to the regulation of railroads and trusts and corporations engaged in interstate commerce and large aggregations of capital, for on that point there is no substantial difference of opinion among Republicans, except as to the methods that should be resorted to for such regulation. I believe in such regulation and was one of the first advocates of it, but I have always advocated methods that are consistent with the Constitution and the spirit of our institutions.

I am happy to be able in this connection to point to the fact that I helped as one of a subcommittee of three to frame and put into its present form the Elkins law, which is now universally conceded to be the most effective and expeditious statute that has ever been enacted on this subject, worth measured by practical results, more than all other such statutes combined.

The question I refer to is not therefore regulation of trusts, railroads and interstate commerce, about which, as I have said, we are all united, but the tariff question.

We are in the midst of the most unexampled prosperity any nation was ever blessed with.

I have been traveling about over the State recently. I was told in Hamilton a few days ago that the crying need of that place is more labor; that they could to-day give employment, at the highest standard of wages ever paid, to from 2,000 to 4,000 more men than they can find in their midst.

I was told only this morning by a prominent manufacturer of Cincinnati that Cincinnati could give employment to-day, if it could find them, at the highest standard of wages ever paid, to 20,000 more laborers. He said his greatest need was in addition of 200 more men at the highest prices he has ever paid to his pay roll. And so it is not only all over the State, but all over the country.

Our farmers were never so prosperous and never so free from mortgages. They are getting better prices for what their farms produce than ever before.

Our railroads have more freight to carry than they can accommodate.

Our volume of money, although the largest and the best we have ever had, is not adequate to meet the demands of legitimate business.

Our foreign trade has more than doubled in the last ten years and is increasing every day and every hour at a ratio that is almost amazing, with balances of trade in our favor, the like of which no country ever before enjoyed.

And yet, notwithstanding this condition of unparalleled prosperity for the whole country and for all classes, there is a demand not alone from Democrats and theorists and idealists, which are always with us, but from a number of leading Republicans for an immediate revision of our tariff duties.

* * *

**Taft's Views.**

Every Republican has a right to espouse any view he may entertain, and inasmuch as Gov. Harris represents that such is his view I do not wonder that he prefers Secretary Taft as his candidate for the presidency. For a number of occasions Secretary Taft has taken occasion to announce that he is in favor of an immediate revision of our tariff. I observe also that most of the leading supporters of Secretary Taft in our State entertain similar views, according to the expressions I have seen attributed to them in the newspapers, notably among them ex-Gov. Herrick and the Hon. Theodore E. Burton.

When therefore we are asked to commit ourselves to the candidacy of Secretary Taft we must do it with the fact in mind that he entertains the views he has expressed on this subject, and that if we make him our candidate the campaign must of necessity be a campaign for a revision downward of the tariff schedules, under which the country has been brought to an unprecedented degree of prosperity. There may be some duties too high and there may be some too low, and there may come a time and will, no doubt, when there ought to be some changes made, but in view of the results we are now enjoying I do not think we should enter upon any such work at this time, and I do not believe that we should discredit what the Republican party has done for this country under the policies represented by the Dingley tariff law by making our campaign of next year an attack upon that statute, especially not until we have some specification as to what duties are to be changed with the reasons that are to be offered in support of such changes.

If we postpone the mattetr of settling our preference as to a candidate until we can go before the people and discuss this question, as we will have an opportunity to do if we neglect our delegates to the next convention at primaries, our respective views can be presented and the people can judge between us and thus act intelligently. I think this much is due to the farmers and the wage workers, as well as to the manufacturers and other business men of our State, who will necessarily be immediately and seriously affected by any kind of tariff revision.

If we can be given time to discuss this subject as I propose I may change my views about it, but without further advices it is possible for me, notwithstanding the high character and great ability and the distinguished services of Secretary Taft, to favor his candidacy.

Inasmuch as the time is short and this is designed for the public as well as for yourself and the committee, I take the liberty of giving a copy of it to the public press at the same time I put it in the mail. Very truly yours, etc.,

J. B. FORAKER.

## THIRTY-THIRD BANQUET

### HELD BY HOSPITAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE ALUMNI.

### Ninety-four Members of Graduating Class Received Into Association —Interesting Programme.

More than 175 graduates of the Hospital College of Medicine attended the thirty-third annual banquet of the Alumni association of the college, which was held at the Galt House last night. The doctors assembled around the banquet board at 9 o'clock and remained there until midnight, listening to the toasts made by some of the alumni. Dr. E. L. Heflin presided as toastmaster.

Dr. H. H. Grant responded to a toast on the subject, "Our College," which treated of the very satisfactory progress that his alma mater had made. Dr. R. A. Byrd spoke on "The Faculty," in which he attributed much of the credit of the success of the college to the teachers. "Reminiscences" was the subject of a toast made by Dr. F. C. Wilson, and was a theme for the recounting of experiences during the time that he attended the Hospital College of Medicine. Dr. W. H. Wallingford spoke on the "Class," referring to the ninety-four students to be graduated to-night. Dr. G. A. Hendon spoke on "Warm Atmosphere," while Dr. W. F. Boggess responded to a toast on the subject, "Soft Soap." Dr. J. D. McDowell made a scientific address on the subject "Whites."

The thirty-third annual meeting of the Alumni Association held in the college hall, Preston and Chestnut streets, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Interesting papers on subjects of medicine were read and the officers for the ensuing year were elected. They are: Dr. J. W. Whillatch, president; Dr. J. Hancock, first vice president; Dr. E. W. Howell, second vice president, and Dr. Edward Speidel, secretary and treasurer.

## CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF CALEB POWERS AND HIS CASE

Born February 1, 1869, in Whitley county, Ky.

June, 1890—Appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

June, 1899—Nominated by the Republican State convention at Lexington for Secretary of State.

January 1, 1900—Takes oath of office as Secretary of State.

January 30, 1900—William Goebel, Democratic contestant for office of Governor, assassinated.

March 10, 1900—Powers arrested at Lexington charged with complicity in Goebel's assassination.

August 20, 1900—Powers found guilty as charged and sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary.

March, 1901—Kentucky Court of Appeals reverses the lower court and grants Powers a new trial.

October, 1901—Powers convicted a second time and again sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary.

December 3, 1902—Kentucky Court of Appeals again reverses the verdict of the lower court and grants Powers a new trial.

August 29, 1903—Powers convicted a third time, the death penalty being imposed.

December, 1904—Kentucky Court of Appeals again reverses the lower court and grants Powers a new trial.

July 29, 1907—Case called at Georgetown, Ky., for fourth trial, the Federal Supreme Court having previously declined to take jurisdiction.

## ASK JUDGE TO LEAVE BENCH

(Continued From First Page.)

of the counsel and, in fact, questions from among spectators in the rear of the room as to which was the defendant could be easily heard. Powers was dressed in a neat-fitting light-gray suit of clothes of summer weight, and had the appearance of a man just emerging from a tailor shop.

On the opposite side of the room at the table reserved for the prosecution sat Attorney R. B. Frankin, who has conducted the prosecution in all of the trials of Powers, Howard, and Youtsey, growing out of the assassination of Goebel; B. G. Williams, of Frankfort, and Victor Bradley, of Georgetown, who will assist in the prosecution, and Arthur Goebel and William Goebel, brother and nephew of the murdered man.

* * *

**Nephew of Goebel Present.**

This is the first appearance of young Goebel at any of the trials of the men charged with the murder of his uncle. He is a son of Justus Goebel, and a namesake of the late Senator. The young man is nineteen years old, weighs 210 pounds, and claims the distinction of being the world's champion intercollegiate athlete. He is a student at Yale, and is here in the absence of his father, who is traveling in the Grand Canyon for his health. This was the first time young Goebel had seen the man charged with procuring the death of his uncle, and he took a keen interest in the short proceedings of the day, and watched the movements of Powers as he would those of an opponent on the football field.

When court adjourned at both the morning and afternoon sessions Powers was the center of attraction for nearly an hour, being given the freedom of the court room by Jailer Finley to converse with his friends, many of whom he had not seen since the last trial of the case. Several of those who shook hands with the prisoner were witnesses for the defense summoned from the mountains, while others were friends from various sections of Central Kentucky, with whom he had become acquainted during his former trials.

One of the most conspicuous figures here to-day was State Treasurer Henry M. Bosworth, who was Sheriff at the time of the Goebel killing, and who made the arrest of Powers in Lexington several weeks later, as he was trying to get back to the mountains dressed in the garb of a soldier. Mr. Bosworth did not arrive in time to be present at the day's proceedings, and did not get a glimpse of the man he had so much trouble in arresting on that memorable night in March, 1900.

* * *

**Witnesses Present.**

While no effort was made by either side to-day to get a line on the witnesses present, many of those who have testified for both the prosecution and defense in the three former trials were seen in and around the courthouse during the day. Chief among these was W. H. Whitaker, a barber of Jackson, Breathitt county, but who conducted a barber shop at Manchester, Clay county, at the time of the trouble at Frankfort. Whitaker claims he overheard Jim Howard say two days after the shooting of Goebel that he was the man who fired the shot, although he never testified during either of the trials of Howard, having dodged process service on each occasion, and remained out of the State during those trials.

Whitaker said to-day that his purpose in refusing to testify against Howard was because he feared for his life, and he had received numerous warnings that he would be killed if he dared to utter a word against Howard. He said that it finally got to a point where the State began to offer rewards for his arrest, and rather than be hounded any longer he decided to give up his home in Manchester and remove to another part of the State, where he would be free from harm for telling the truth. Whitaker also claims that efforts were made by two friends of Jim Howard to bribe him in an effort to clear Howard. He says he was offered $1,000 to take the witness stand and relate a certain alleged conversation which he had overheard between two men.

* * *

**Wharton Golden On Hand.**

Other conspicuous witnesses seen today were Wharton Golden and Frank Cecil, two of the principal witnesses for the prosecution in the former trials, and if it is seen to-morrow that the trial will be gone into at this time, before Judge Robbins, an order will be issued for the attendance of Henry Youtsey, who was sent up for life for his alleged connection with the Goebel assassination. While Youtsey will be used as a witness for the prosecution, it is likely that an order for the personal attendance of Jim Howard as a witness for the defense will be issued at the same time and both convicts brought here together.

Should the efforts of the defense to swear Judge Robbins off the bench fail and he forces a trial at this time, efforts will be made by the defense to secure a jury from Fayette county on the ground that the two political parties are more evenly divided there than in Scott or any of the surrounding counties, and in proof of this contention the defense is in possession of the figures showing the votes cast in the various counties in the presidential election in 1904. Figures placed in possession of the defense by the County Clerks of the different counties show that in Owen county there are 2,932 Democrats, 827 Republicans; Bourbon county, 2,586 Democrats, 2147 Republicans; Woodford, 1,624 Democrats, 1,280 Republicans; Grant, 1,651 Democrats, 1,148 Republicans; Franklin, 2,941 Democrats, 1,449 Republicans; Harrison, 2,688 Democrats, 1,538 Republicans, and while they have no official vote of Fayette county, it is known to be more evenly divided than any of the other counties. The last jury which tried Powers was secured from Bourbon, while half of the twelve men on his second trial also came from that county.

O. M. WASSON.

## TRUE SOLDIER

### Gen. Stephen D. Lee's Tribute To Senator Pettus.

### OFFICIAL ORDERS ON HIS DEATH ISSUED.

### ANNOUNCE NEWS TO UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

### MILITARY ESCORT AT FUNERAL

New Orleans, La., July 29.—In a general order issued from the headquarters of the United Confederate Veterans here to-day, Gen. Stephen D. Lee,, General commanding, making official announcement of the death of United States Senator Edward Winston Pettus, who was a Brigadier General in the Confederate army.

In reviewing the war record of Senator Pettus, Gen. Lee says:

"In whatever action he took part he displayed all of those qualities that go to make up a true soldier and a born leader of men."

Gen. Lee brings his order to a close with a eulogy in which he says:

"Brilliant in conversation, cheerful in disposition, affable to all, he won friends on every hand, and there is no man who will be so universally missed."

### IMPOSING SPECTACLE

**Will Be Parade of Troops In Attending Funeral.**

Montgomery, Ala., July 29.—The Second regiment, under command of Col. C. R. Bricken, a battery of artillery and a troop of cavalry, commanded by Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff Bibb Graves, will be the military escort at the funeral of United States Senator Pettus at Selma to-morrow.

The orders were issued by Gov. Comer last night and the troops are assembled at Selma to-day. There will be as a result about 700 men in line, with the Governor and his staff. They will form one of the most imposing pageants at any funeral for many years.

The Second is one of the best National Guard regiments in the South and has been in camp a week at Selma, with such practice as to make them fit for the work to be done. Selma has arranged to make the funeral in every way a tribute to the man who has reflected honor on the town. Committees on every department of the funeral have been named and are to-day at work. An escort will be sent to meet the train as soon as the route of travel is ascertained.

### SIMPLE SERVICES.

**Funeral To Be Held At Late Residence To-day.**

Birmingham, Ala., July 29.—A special to the news from Selma says that the body of the late Senator E. W. Pettus will reach that city on a special train Tuesday morning at 4:25 o'clock and the funeral will take place from his late residence at 12:30 o'clock the same day.

The services will be very simple. State officials, members of the Legislature and the Second Alabama Infantry regiment, now encamped at Selma, will be present. The troops will act as a special military escort. The funeral train, which leaves Hot Springs, N. C., to-day, will come via Atlanta and Birmingham.

## GOES TO ATTEND FUNERAL OF BROTHER IN INDIANA.

### William H. Field, of Evansville, Formerly of Louisville, Close Kin To Judge Emmet Field.

Judge Emmet Field left yesterday morning for Evansville, Ind., to attend the funeral of his brother, William H. Field, who died at that place last Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Field was sixty-eight years old, and was a Confederate soldier, having belonged to a Missouri regiment, enlisting in that State at the outset of the war and serving throughout it. His death is thought to have been due to heart trouble.

Mr. Field was well known in Louisville thirty years ago, having come here and entered the grain business at the close of the war. He left here thirty years ago and went in the grain business at Evansville, where he accumulated a fortune and remained in active business until two years ago. Mr. Field is survived by another brother beside Judge Field, of Louisville, he being Judge Richard Field, of Lexington, Mo., and by one sister, Mrs. John Roberts, of Anchorage. He is also survived by four children, Dr. William Field, of Evansville; Albert and Louis Field, of New York, and Mrs. Grace Morgan, of St. Louis.

**Family Poisoned.**

Cadiz, Ky., July 29.—[Special.]—The entire family of Mr. E. T. Leneave, living four miles west of here, had a narrow escape from death a day or two ago from poison. They all ate fried ham for supper and in a short while thereafter began to grow deathly sick. A physician was summoned at once, and for a time it looked as if it would be impossible to save all of them, but they are all improving now and are considered out of danger. It is thought that the meat was slightly tainted.

**Nominated For Legislature.**

Elizabethtown, Ky., July 29.—[Special.]—The Hardin County Democratic Central Committee met to-day and after filling a number of vacancies on the committee nominated A. A. Pearl as a candidate for the State Legislature. Mr. Pearl is a liveryman of this city and has a strong personal following.

## ROADS FIRE PARTING SHOT

### Petition Judge Pritchard To Modify Injunction.

### Says State's Claims Would Permit Confiscation.

### Plea of State Rights Unjuat, Says the Court.

### AS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Asheville, N. C., July 29.—A parting shot at the State authorities in the railroad controversy was fired through petitions which the Southern railway and the Atlantic Coast Line filed before Judge Pritchard to-day, asking that his interlocutory injunction be modified in accordance with the "peace" agreement reached Saturday at Raleigh between Gov. Glenn and the railroads. Both the roads filed petitions very similar in tenor, which explained a conference here to-day between attorneys representing the two roads.

The petition of the Southern railway recites the entire history of the railroad cases and includes a protest against what the roads regard as their ill-treatment, this protest and recital of facts being designed for perusal of the Supreme Court of the United States as well as for the public.

* * *

**Railroads Were "Clubbed."**

The railroads declare in effect that they were clubbed into becoming a party to the agreement effected at Raleigh; that the public mind has been inflamed by the newspapers and the utterances of politicians, and the agreement was only assented to under duress, because of threats of an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of adopting legislation hostile to the railroads.

The Southern Railway Company says it was confronted with a question as to whether its proper sense of duty to the peace and good order of the State, a proper consideration of its obligations to perform its duties as a common carrier in the State and interstate business, and the subjecting of its employes to arrests and imprisonment would justify it in longer claiming its constitutional right to the protection of the interlocutory order regarding its to continue until the hearing of its existing rate of passenger charges, or whether it was not best to cease the unequal conflict with the united powers of the State.

The Southern railway does not lose sight, continues the petition, of the momentous nature of the claim asserted by the State. If the claim of the State can be sustained, it is pointed out, it means that through the agency of its criminal laws, a State can take the use of property without compensation, for the time pending the enactment of a statute by its General Assembly and the final determination of its constitutionality.

* * *

**Could Take Property.**

If this claim of the State be upheld, the petitioner maintains, a State could fix the rate at one cent, and if the capital were compelled to observe this low rate, notwitstanding the Fourteenth amendment forbids it, the State has the power to take, during the period mentioned, the property of a company without compensation.

With reference to the "coercion and intimidation" employed to drive the railroads by courts, as to the extent mentioned, the petition calls attention to the activity of Gov. Glenn against the road.

"In fact," the petition says, "the Governor directed the coercive measures. The right to make changes indicated in the petition was granted by Judge Pritchard, who, in making the revised order, said:

* * *

**Condition Unprecedented.**

"'The applications now made to modify the injunctions heretofore granted in these causes present a condition of affairs unprecedented in the judicial annals of this country.

"'After a full and complete hearing of the matters raised by the pleadings in these cases, injunctions pending a hearing of the questions involved in the original suits were granted. The court in granting such injunctions followed the course pursued by the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases of Smith vs. Ames, Reagan vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Cotting vs. Kansas Stock Yards Company, and Prout vs. Starr, and by the Circuit Courts of the United States in numerous other cases.

"'The effect of the order restraining the corporation commission of North Carolina, et al., was to preserve the rights of the parties until the master to whom this cause had been referred could have an opportunity to report the facts and thereby enable the court to correctly determine whether the act in question is confiscatory and in order to protect the traveling public, the complainants were reuired to give ample bond and security to secure the payment into the registry of the court a sum sufficient to pay the difference between the present rates and the proposed rate to those who might in the meantime purchase tickets.

"The defendants could have appealed from my order granting a temporary injunction, but they failed to do so. Instead of appealing in these cases, they filed an answer and the causes master in order, that the evidence might be taken.

* * *

**Unjust Assertions.**

"It is unjust to say that the qquestion of State rights is involved in this controversy. It is equally unjust to insist that what the court has done in the premises was an interference on the part of the Federal Court with the State Courts. However, on the other hand there has been a manifest disposition on the part of the State officials to interfere with the Federal Courts in its procedure to do equal justice between the complainants and the defendants and in the exercise ofthese powers necessarily incident to the protection of its jurisdiction.

"If this kind of obstruction should prevail and citizns are thus to be denied the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States, then those provisions of the Constitution would become a dead letter, as there would be no means of enforcing them."

After referring to his recent decision in the North Carolina case Judge Pritchard, contiues:

"I feel no doubt as to the soundness of these views, as to the jurisdiction of this court nor its right and duty to enthe interlocutory decree, nor, in order to protect the jurisdiction of this court, to discharge on habeas corpus, the persons who had been arrested by the State authorities for compliance with the orders of this court.

* * *

**Failed To Appeal.**

"As the defendants failed to appeal from the order of this court, awarding the said interlocutory injunctions, nothing remained except for this court to pursue the orderly consideration of the case, and meanwhile, to protect its injunction and its processes when action on its part was lawfully invoked.

"The court still considers that it would be its duty to continue this protection whenever its actions in the premises should be thus lawfully invoked, but as the complaints for the protection of whose rights the interlocutory decrees were entered now move the court permission to surrender the protection of said order to the extent indicated in their respective petitions, there is nothing for the court to do except grant the permission.

## CARPENTERS TO RATE ACCORDING TO SKILL

### NONUION MEN ARE PLANNING INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION.

### SLIDING SCALE OF $2 TO $4 DAILY PROPOSED.

### HUNDRED PLEDGED TO JOIN.

Nonunion carpenters and joiners are planning the organization of a local organization which will be entirely independent of the Building Trades Alliance. This movement has for its object the giving to both employers and the employes of a square deal. The present scale of $3.15 for nine working hours is considered by these mechanics to be unfair both to the employers and the employes. If the organization is effected the members of it will be divided into three classes, according to the skill of the mechanics, and will be paid accordingly.

It is proposed to establish a scale of wages of $2, $3 and $4 for nine working hours, and to give each member of the union a card to indicate whether he belong to the skilled class, which will receive $4 a day, or to one of the less skilled classes, which will receive $2 and $3, according to their efficiency.

"In this manner," said a carpenter, who is interested in the movement, "all parties will get a square deal. The best skilled mechanics must necessarily possess a large assortment of costly tools, and figuring this expense item, together with his ability, he ought to receive the highest pay. At the same time the employers will pay high prices only for the best labor and the poor or indifferent mechanic will receive wages in proportion to his skill. Whether or not this union will be effected, I cannot say, but we are working hard to get the organization and already have received the pledged membership of at least a hundred carpenters and joiners."

## WELL-KNOWN NURSE DIES AT LEXINGTON.

Lexington, Ky., July 29.—[Special.]—Sister Gonzaga, one of the founders of St. Joseph's Hospital in this city, and who began her fifty years' service as a Sister of Charity in Louisville, died at St. Joseph's Hospital here to-night, after an illness of about five months. The body will be taken to Nazareth convent, in Nelson county, to-morrow for the funeral and interment. She was before joining the sisterhood Miss Nora O'Keefe, and has a sister, Mrs. Kate Broderick, who lives in Louisville. She had early turned her attention to nursing railroad men, having taken up this branch of the work in Louisville, and for many years she had charge of the railroad room at St. Joseph's here.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WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
SUMMER FOOTWEAR
—AT—
AFTER-INVENTORY PRICES FOR TO-DAY.

Special table of Women's White Canvas Oxfords, in button or lace effects and light soles; in a good assortment of sizes; regular prices $3.00 and $3.50— Clearance price $1.88 pair.

Misses' and Children's Scuffers, in tan, gun-metal or patent leathers—
$1.50 values reduced to.....$1.38 pair.
$2.00 values reduced to.....$1.79 pair.

Misses' and Children's Tan Foot Sandals, in tan or gunmetal leathers—
Sizes 2 to 8, clearance price.....$1.50 pair.
Sizes 8½ to 11, clearance price.....$1.75 pair.
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Special lot of Misses' Patent Leather Oxfords, turn sole; $2.25 values— Clearance price $1.98 pair.

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Lace Curtains, in Irish Point, Cluny, Brussels and Cable Nets; in white and ecru; not a pair in this lot less than $5.00 value.

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# Courier-Journal.

—Published—
DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

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TEN PAGES

TUESDAY.....JULY 30, 1907


### "Business."

Monday Evening, July 29.—The New York stock market displayed a reactionary tendency throughout the session, closing prices showing material concessions.

Money on call was firm at 2¼ to 3 per cent., ruling at 2½. Time loans were firm at 4¼ to 6. Sterling exchange was easy.

Favorable crop weather in the Northwest caused a sharp decline in the Chicago wheat market, the September delivery closing 1¼c lower. Corn was down ½c to ¾c. Oats were up ⅝c to ¾c.

The cotton market opened barely steady, at a decline of 3 to 5 points, soon became strong, and advanced about 25 points, but later developed a sagging tendency, losing about 15 points of the gain.

The Chicago cattle market was steady to strong, the hog market 10c higher and the sheep market steady.

### The New York Primary Bill.

Gov. Hughes, of New York, used the "omnibus veto" with deadly effect on a majority of the bills passed at the regular session, which failed unless approved by him within thirty days after the Legislature adjourned. There were 448 of such measures, and he signed 200, leaving 248 to perish miserably. What a commentary upon the action of the representatives of the people in legislating!

Among the bills which failed to receive the executive approval was one known as the Prentice Bill, named for the Assemblyman who championed it. This was a primary election bill, and was a favorite with the members of the Republican organization. It was professedly intended to prevent ballot-box stuffing at primary elections in New York City, and provided for an official primary ballot, to be numbered serially, with stubs similarly numbered. Herbert Parsons, chairman of the Republican County Committee of New York county, had asked Mr. Prentice to introduce this bill. He journeyed to Albany to see the Governor about it, and he and Mr. Prentice were closeted with the Governor for two hours in order to induce him to sign it. This zeal on the part of Mr. Parsons was suspicious, and it is doubtful that it helped the chances of the bill. At any rate, the Governor allowed it to die for want of his signature, and he added some remarks on the subject to indicate why he had not approved it.

The Governor said that primary election reform is of fundamental importance. There is need of an official ballot, but much more is necessary. The enrolled voters of a party are entitled to the freest opportunity to express their preference. Any perversion of representative government through selfish domination of party machinery should be made difficult if not impossible. There must be party organization, but it must square with the essentials of popular government. Then he adds:

"This bill, in its preferential provisions for nominations by District Committees and for the use of an organization or 'District Committee' column on the ballot, distinctly favors those of any party who are in conrol. The enrolled voters are not put upon an even footing. Instead of encouraging care and self-reliance in voting, the proposed form of ballot makes it easy to dispense with discrimination. It is open to the objections I have urged to our election ballot, and its adoption as a future of a plan of primary reform I regard as a serious mistake. In making changes we should keep in view the end to be attained, and we should proceed in a consistent manner."

The civic organizations opposed the bill, because they contended that it would tend to prevent any independent movement within party lines. It seems pretty clear from the comments of Gov. Hughes that he regarded it as a bill to strengthen the selfish domination of party machinery. The origin of the bill, and the zeal betrayed by Mr. Parsons in advocating it did much, no doubt, to re-enforce this conclusion. What the professional politicians desire is a primary law which enables men in the organization to control the voters. Now, this appears to be precisely what Gov. Hughes does not want. He desires to give the voters a chance, and to free them from the tyranny of men who wish to run the party solely in their own interest, and to determine in advance what shall be the result of a primary.

### Incredible!

If the Courier-Journal were the relentless enemy of the gentlemen lately appointed by the Governor of Kentucky to rule over the City of Louisville and the county of Jefferson, it could not wish them to put themselves in an attitude at once more vulnerable and indefensible than that assumed in their name by Mr. Bingham, the ad-interim Mayor.

It is not their enemy. If it had the power it would nominate each and every one of them for the places they have been chosen temporarily to fill. The men ousted from these places—no matter how cogent their argument may seem or how strong their case and their claim may appear to themselves—have everything to lose and nothing to gain, by a contest. That would surely bring to them not only defeat but discredit and loss of prestige. For the present at least the Beckham appointees are in the saddle and have the whip hand.

The failure of Mr. Bingham to see this may cost him a promising future. If he is elected in November it must be through the instrumentality of the men he, and his freak newspaper organ, are so bitterly denouncing. If he and his colleagues be Democrats, if they would not have themselves impress the public as mere hand-made hermaphrodites, they should realize that the wanton humiliation of all who have gone before them and the ruthless disregard of the party law in their favor, spells disaster. It spells disaster not only to them, but to Gov. Beckham, their creator, and to the Democratic State ticket.

In party affairs and political relations there must not only be comity and agreement, but logical consistency, in order to procure concert of action, and what hope of this can be entertained by the reversal of all the rules which have presided over upright and loyal fellowship? Issues only are potential when they are sound and true. Gentlemen holding no other commissions than those emanating from an open scandal and the always detested one-man power, are not in a position effectively to rail against machine methods. Gentlemen claiming to be Democrats and demanding the support of Democrats do but spit each in his own face, when they choose for their mouthpiece and attorney a newspaper which reeks with years of vilification heaped by it upon Democrats, and upon Democracy, and all things Democratic. A Campaign of Reform organized by star-chamber process and supported by the best known boodlers and grafters in town could hope only to win by force and fraud, and yet this is the banquet which Mr. Bingham, according to his attitude last Friday evening and his published statement of Sunday, would spread and ask Democrats to applaud and attend. It is the very apotheosis of madness and folly, ruinous to the party, and, as we feel entirely sure, ruinous to all concerned in it.

The Republicans have at length put their ticket in the field. No one can say that it is not a strong ticket. Many of the gentlemen named upon it carry the credentials of the odious newspaper under whose blighting shadow Mr. Bingham, and his colleagues, have ranged themselves. But yesterday that newspaper, supporting many of these Republicans, was denouncing the men upon whom Mr. Bingham must rely for his votes, as "crooks" and "thieves," whilst he, by his actions and demands now echoes that denunciation. Was ever such fatuity heard of outside of Bedlam, or Vaudeville, Comic Opera, or Wonderland, the Buckingham Theater, or the Lakeland Lunatic Asylum?

It would be to laugh if it were not to cry. To such base uses has Democracy come that, in order to carry out the policy of hatred and of revenge inaugurated by Governor Beckham, who is nothing if not a machine politician, the party should masquerade in the persons of Kohn, Whallen and Knott. Must all good but dissenting Democrats be labeled "crooks" and "thieves," by Mr. Bingham, who but a short two years ago was himself labeled as one of the "crooks" and "thieves," yet who, with the Governor's Commission, and the money of these very "crooks" and "thieves," in his pocket, now turns and joins in the belated "stop thief" cry, raised by Governor Beckham, who owes all he has to these self-same "crooks" and "thieves?" Is there no such thing as personal integrity and political fidelity, has perfidy become a virtue and treachery one of the fine arts, to blur the grace of manhood and take the rose of honor from the fair forehead of Kentucky and Democracy and set a blister there?

Forbid it, Satan, for God in Heaven will wash His hands of such Democracy and such Reform!

### The Lesson of the Haywood Trial.

Whatever else may be thought of the acquittal of William D. Haywood on the charge of conspiring to murder the former Governor of Idaho, this much is plain: that it proves how wrong were his friends and followers in denouncing the courts as institutions of persecution, enemies of the poor and tyrants of labor. Despite their vituperation, red flags and abuse, we find that Haywood goes free. Were anarchists ever worse confounded? Were apostles of violence and hatred ever put in a more awkward position? Has falsehood ever been exposed more convincingly?

The outcome of the Haywood trial should assure the masses of the country that the bitter denunciations of the courts of justice by rabid agitators are mouthings discharged for the purpose of deceit and self-advertising. As a matter of fact, the courts are the bulwarks of the poor. They are the best friends of labor. They are the very institutions which shield individuals—whether poor or rich—from wrong. Too often justice miscarries, but it is usually in the acquittal of the guilty.

In his speech to the jury in defense of Haywood, Clarence S. Darrow made a treasonable assault upon the Constitution as the instrument that crushes the poor man. And yet it is under the terms of this very Constitution that Haywood is set free—just as, by the way, it is under the spirit of this Constitution that Mr. Darrow is saved from severe punishment for his disloyal utterances.

No fair-minded person wished Haywood to suffer any injustice. There is no denying that Mr. Steunenberg was cruelly assassinated, and that somebody did it. Haywood, who had been for years an inflammatory orator and leader in attacks made on Mr. Steunenberg and other law officers, was arrested on what appeared to be good grounds, and charged with being an accomplice. He was entitled to a fair trial. If guilty, he was deserving of quick and sure hanging. If not, he was entitled to his liberty. At all events, his case was not to be decided by parades and demonstrations and vilification of the officers of the law. The evidence produced against him in the trial was very strong. Many readers of the testimony given against him by the witnesses in the case were convinced of his guilt, and they will cling to the impression, no matter what the jury felt itself forced to decide by technical hair-splitting and other considerations. What they think, however, does not count. It is the court's decision that does. In spite of strong evidence, the court says, "Not guilty." Let those who have been led to regard American courts as foes of the poor read the lesson. Let the cheap orators who have been wont to inveigh against them and revile them with invective and verbal dynamite shut up. Let them be ashamed.

### The Wheel of Yesterday.

Ten years ago even persons with cork legs rode bicycles. Not only did hoi polloi buy "wheels" on the installment plan and tear down street and boulevard and pike and path in mad pursuit of pleasure, but Society straddled the "bike" and did feats that evidenced hitherto unsuspected grit and brawn. The fat rode to reduce, the lean to build up, the old to get young and the young to get muscle. For one reason or another everyone gripped the handle bars with both hands, pawed at the pedals with both feet, and rode with all of his—or her—heart and soul, and strength. Not to ride was to miss something like seven-eighths of life, and live the other eighth in solitude. Where is the wheel of yesterday? Early in the morning, when all men are abed save those who are forced by hard taskmasters to be upon their way to work, the bicycle is seen threading its way to mill and factory. Throughout the day and night it may be seen conveying the messenger boy upon his leisurely way. There is an occasional "old-timer" who still wheels for health and pleasure—a lonely figure upon a highway made noisy if not musical by the honk of the motor car. The statisticians of the Census Bureau tell a melancholy tale of the decline and fall of the bicycle as a pleasure vehicle.

In 1900 the bicycle industry paid $10,000,000 in wages and salaries, bought $17,000,000 worth of materials and employed 20,000 Americans. Since then the business has slumped until about 250,000 machines a year are manufactured now, as against 1,200,000 in 1900. The 1,200,000 persons who bought bicycles in 1900 are not motoring. Most of them are walking or riding upon street cars. From the standpoint of the consumer nothing has filled the gap caused by the death of the bicycle craze. And yet bicyclists were never offered such opportunities for good sport as they are to-day.

Within the memory of former bicyclists, now afoot, Louisville parks boasted nothing better than "dirt roads," unfit for travel after a rain, and heavy during dry weather. Iroquois Park was connected with Louisville by a "dirt road" of inferior quality, full of puddles and ruts and pitfalls. The magnificent system of macadam roads in Cherokee Park and its vicinity had not been constructed. The "pikes" leading from Louisville to the Bluegrass and in other directions were, under the old toll system, about as good as they are to-day four or five miles from town, but between paved streets and country roads were stretches of macadam kept in the worst possible condition by heavy traffic. Where there was one mile of good roadway in and about the parks and approaching the country roads ten years ago there are ten to-day. Ten years ago a good bicycle cost $135. A better one may be bought to-day for $35. Both bicycling and the ownership of a bicycle present simpler problems than were presented to the cyclist in the days when "everybody" rode.

That the bicycle craze was a craze is indisputable. Many persons rode to excess. Many of the physically unfit, so physicians assert, rode despite their unfitness. More time and money and nerve force were wasted upon the sport than, in strict economy, should have been devoted to it. But in the main bicycling was a wholesome, healthful form of recreation when it was expensive and arduous. It is just as healthful since it has become inexpensive and less wearing. Its revival would be beneficial not only to manufacturers and wage earners, but also to countless men and women who do not get out into the country because they have neither horses nor motor cars, and who need the fresh air and the exercise that bicycling once gave them.

### Cotton Manufactories.

Bulletin 74 of the Bureau of the Census deals with the manufacture of textiles in the United States. Much that is said of the manufacture of cotton is of considerable interest.

A summary of the cotton mills of the country shows that in 1905, the year to which the bulletin mainly relates, there were 23,155,613 spindles, as compared with 19,008,352 in 1900. Of the total spindles 13,911,241, or more than half, are in the New England States; 7,508,749, or nearly one-third, in the Southern States; 1,548,719 in the Middle States; and 186,904 in the Western States.

New England thus retains the predominance that she has always had in cotton manufacturing. But as she had 12,850,907 spindles in 1900, the increase has not been very large. On the other hand, the Southern States increased in the five years from 4,298,188 to 7,508,749, or their producing capacity nearly doubled.

Among the individual States, Massachusetts remains at the top with 8,411,249 spindles. In 1900 Rhode Island had the second place, but now gives way to South Carolina, which has 2,864,092 to 2,049,522 for Rhode Island. North Carolina is fourth with 1,880,050, and Georgia fifth with 1,316,573. In 1900 South Carolina had 1,431,349 spindles, so that it has a little more than doubled the number in five years.

The great growth of cotton manufacturing in the South was already known, but the figures here given put it on an exact basis which is most encouraging. We still import something like fifty million dollars' worth of cotton goods, but the bulletin says these are mostly embroideries, laces, etc., which are cotton goods only in the sense that watch springs are manufactures of steel. From From 1901 to 1905 the imports of cotton cloth averaged only 49,452,000 yards, or but little over half a yard per head of population. Our exports of the manufactures of cotton rose from $24,003,000 in 1900 to $49,666,000 in 1905. Our imports and exports now are nearly balanced, with the difference that we import the finest goods and export those of much lower grade. Our exports in 1905 were, however, only 11.2 per cent. of the total production of $442,451,000, which indicates that we have not yet made any very great conquest of the foreign market.

The number of establishments engaged in cotton manufacture in New England decreased from 332 in 1900 to 308 in 1905, and there were also decreases in the Middle and Western States. The establishments in the South increased from 400 to 550. We are warned, however, not to accept this as proof that there has been a decline of the industry everywhere except in the South. There has been a process of consolidation which has reduced the number of establishments without involving the disappearance of any important mills. The increase of more than a million spindles in New England shows that there has been no falling off in capacity.

### Some Statistics of Strikes.

A review of labor conditions in the United States for the past twenty-five years—the relations of capital and labor and the facts and figures of strikes—is contained in the twenty-first annual report of the Bureau of Labor of the Department of Commerce and Labor, but it specifically deals with the year 1905. In this year 221,686 employes were thrown out of work by 2,077 strikes, undertaken by 176,337 men in 8,200 establishments. The walkouts lasted on an average twenty-three days in each establishment. The report refers to 1894 as the year most notable for the great number of men thrown out of work by strikes, over 660,000 employes having been affected by 1,349 strikes, undertaken by 514,094 men in 8,196 establishments, the strikes lasting an average of forty-two days in each establishment involved.

For the twenty-five-year period from 1881 to 1905 the statistics show that strikes numbered 36,757 and lockouts 1,546. The total number of persons who went out on strike during this time was 6,728,048, and 716,231 were locked out. The dependence of one occupation upon another in the same establishment swells the aggregate of employes affected to 9,529,434. The average duration of strikes during the period was twenty-five days and of lockouts eighty-four days. The greatest number of troubles involved the building trades, which had over 26 per cent. of the strikes and 38 per cent. of the establishments affected.

The report calls attention to the part organized labor plays in strikes. "The importance of the part that organized labor plays in strikes," it says, "is indicated by the fact that of the total number of strikes in twenty-five years 69 per cent. were ordered by labor organizations. Employes who struck succeeded oftener than they failed, and employers were similarly successful in lockouts. Employes succeeded in winning all the demands for which strikes were undertaken in 48 per cent. of the establishments, succeeded partly in more than 15 per cent., and in only 36 per cent. of the establishments did they fail entirely to win any of their demands."

It is shown that lockouts during the quarter century resulted wholly in favor of employers in more than 57 per cent. of the establishments involved, succeeded partly in 11 per cent., and failed entirely in 32 per cent. Strikes ordered by labor organizations were wholly successful in about 50 per cent. of the establishments involved and partly successful in 16 per cent., and they failed completely in 35 per cent. Forty-one per cent. of all the strikes were undertaken for an increase of wages alone, or in combination with other demands; more than 23 per cent. were caused wholly or partly by disputes concerning the recognition of unions and union rules; 12 per cent. resulted from a reduction of wages; almost 10 per cent. related to the enforcement of a reduction in hours, and only a little less than 4 per cent. were sympathetic.

One of the most interesting features of the report is the showing that strikes for the increase of wages were more successful than those for any other cause; that walkouts for the recognition of unions and union rules failed in 43 per cent. of the establishments involved, and that sympathetic strikes, the most unsuccessful of all, failed in 76 per cent. of the establishments.

A special to The Louisville Evening Times says:

"John Lockert, a prominent non-association farmer, was severely whipped by unknown persons near Guthrie, and injuries were inflicted from which it is feared blood poisoning will result. He was bound and gagged and then whipped with long switches until shreds of his clothing were driven into the flesh. He is in a serious condition.

"Lockert says the men told him that he did too much talking last year about plant-bed scraping, and the time had come for a settlement."

Thus lawlessness and terror continue to flourish in this, the worst-governed State in the Union.

The Beckham-Hargis organ at Frankfort, in the course of another long eulogy of the Tenth District member of the Democratic State Committee, says that "he has at all times been amenable to the Kentucky law, and no jury has said that he is guilty." That is too much for even Hargis to swallow. It would be money in his pocket if no jury had said that he was guilty of the murder of Marcum.

Theodore Roosevelt is said to be repressing a desire to come out for tariff reform. He seems to do it with almost as much zest as he suppresses one of the fellows who kiss a campaign contribution good-bye and tell.

A Chicago woman says it is not wrong to steal for your children. Perhaps some of our trust magnates who die leaving yachts and bonds to their offspring will learn that the lady is wrong.

"But," says the Houston Post, "ask yourself how you would like to have a beer joint next door to the home of your wife." Do not, however, make audible answer in the presence of that good lady.

Lightning rods, says the Washington Star, are out of style. An unkind dig at Cincinnatus Cannon, who has been wearing his with the grace and dignity of a plumed knight for the last two years.

J. P. Morgan says he never gave the servant girl any stock tips. The fact is, nothing but real money is accepted as a tip by the intelligent waiter, his sisters, his cousins or his aunts.

If it is true that mosquitoes stopped a train in Iowa it is probable that they merely wanted to get back to the flesh pots of Jersey during the open season for persons from the interior.

An Oklahoma post-office has been named Skedee, which is the Osage for Wolf-frozen-in-the-ice. That was the savage's way of saying twenty-three to the unfortunate brute.

If a Missouri man must pay one dollar for having beaten his wife once, how much should Boni de Castelane pay the Countess for having deadbeaten her for years?

A Connecticut belle has married a man whose business is pitching a ball, and whose side line is keeping a saloon. And yet they say society women are rarely ambitious.

According to dispatches there is an occasional crevasse in the San Antonio lid. You may determine the location of the crevasse by observing the levee at that point.

A good lady in Brussels who has seventeen daughters wonders why young men hesitate to marry. Possibly because history repeats herself.

It is asserted that the Black Hand has opened a school for murderers at Youngstown, O. And it isn't even called a medical college.

A Chicago minister says a man who does not care how his wife dresses is a mean man. Either mean or a multi-millionaire at any rate.

The American soldier may be underpaid, as charged, but he has always delivered a fine brand of fighting for the price.

The stock of ivory is running low in South Africa and as yet no American financier has learned how to water it.

## ON THE FUNNY BONE.

### The Keep-a-Smiling Poet.

Keep a-smiling though you're starving on eleven cents a day,
Keep a-smiling though you're knocked down and run over by a dray,
Keep a-smiling while the doctor takes the stitches in your phiz,
For to keep a-smiling, brother, is the greatest thing what is.

Keep a-smiling when you're busted and the landlord wants his rent,
Keep a-smiling when you're landed in the street without a cent,
Though your wife be gaunt and ragged and your babies wan and thin,
Keep your features open, brother, in an idiotic grin.

* * *

### Going Back On It.

"Going back on the old farm this summer?"

"Yes; going back on the old farm. Some new farm for ours."

* * *

### The Very Idea.

"We are going too fast," declared Mrs. De Style. "It makes me terribly nervous."

"We are considerably under the legal limit, madam," stated the chauffeur.

"Well, I never! Put on more speed instantly, James."

* * *

### Never Satisfied.

In days of old, when nights were cold,
It made us mortals cross.
But now, I wot, that nights are hot,
We realize our loss.

* * *

### More Than Innuendo.

"How was the hotel?"

"The hotel was all right, but the terms were unreasonable."

"Invariably in advance, eh?"

* * *

### Sensible Man.

"Next week you will be eaten," announced the head spearbearer. "Meanwhile you may toil in the chief's garden."

"Nix," responded the African explorer calmly. "I don't propose to work myself into a stew."

* * *

### Seaside Astronomy.

"You are a perfect Venus."

"A perfect Saturn, Harry. I have two rings now."

### "Back To the Constitution."

[Washington Post.]

Among the distinguished Democrats who have responded to Henry Watterson's battle cry, "Back to the Constitution!" may be mentioned ex-Senator Carmack and Senator Rayner, the former in a communication to Harper's Weekly, the latter in an address delivered at the Parker and Jefferson dinner in New York.

Mr. Carmack urged that the next Democratic platform be made brief and pertinent, including a plank for a moderate tariff and commercial reciprocity with other trading nations, and "a plank declaring that there is no such thing as an unwritten Constitution of the United States," adding: "In obedience to the Constitution, I would then unequivocally declare for the supremacy of the States and not yield the smallest portion of their sovereign rights over matters of local and domestic concern that lie clearly within their province and jurisdiction."

That great lawyer, Judson Harmon, and that profound jurist, Alton B. Parker, have taken occasion to put themselves on record against centralization by irregular methods. They have protested vigorously against any changes in the Constitution by any other process than those two which are prescribed in the instrument itself. Mr. Henry Litchfield West, one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to which position he was appointed and reappointed as a Democrat, refers to the deliverances of Carmack and Rayner in his regular quarterly contribution to the Forum. He says: "With all due respect to these eminent gentlemen, it would seem as if there would be great difficulty in arousing the people on this question of the rights of the States. It was pointed out in the last issue of the Forum that the great mass of the American people are demanding an extension rather than a diminution of Federal control. * * * There is a small proportion of thoughtful men who are honestly concerned in restricting Federal control and who would insure to the States the largest degree of authority. The bulk of the voters, however, know little about the relations of the States to the Federal Government, and they care less."

But if thoughtful men are on one side and the bulk of the voters are either on the other or neutral, it is high time to begin a campaign of education. The question is not, however, simply whether the constitutional rights of the States shall be respected, but whether the form of the Federal Government shall be subjected to organic changes by usurpations of power on the part of the executive branch. There is a lawful way to change constitutional provisions, and for officers of the Government to resort to any other way is to betray a sacred trust. It is not in evidence nor is it fairly inferable from any known facts that the masses of the people are indifferent to the Constitution or would welcome any deviation from its provisions. It is a fact, however, that the most popular Democrat in the United States is cheek by jowl with Senator Beveridge in the most insidious attack thus far made on the nation's fundamental law.

### The South and Mr. Bryan.

[Charleston Evening Post.]

Henry Watterson, being interviewed by a correspondent for The Washington Post on the Democratic outlook, harked back, as he always does, and perhaps as we all must, to Mr. Bryan.

Col. Waterson says that "Mr. Bryan himself is one cause of dissension and Mr. Bryan is not guiltless of his share of responsibility for this. Yet his leadership remains intact and unchallenged. He should be treated with respect, but no good end can be served by treating him with reserve. He has no reserve himself, and while this might be a virtue in a private citizen, it becomes a weakness to a public man, and something more harmful still in a party leader."

Col. Waterson is quite right. Mr. Bryan speaks his mind freely and brutally about those men and those policies he does not approve and there is no reason why other Democrats should not have the right to speak freely, at least, though they need not speak brutally, of Mr. Bryan. Certainly, Mr. Bryan must be treated with respect, but that does not mean that we are obliged to worship him. Nor need it mean that we shall have to nominate him or the person he may be pleased to indicate, nor to let him write our platform.

We think Col. Watterson is wrong, however, in saying that Mr. Bryan's leadership remains intact and unchallenged. There is considerable of a questioning of it in the South, at least, and we think that questioning will grow louder and press more closely, as it should. The Southern delegates to the next Democratic national convention should go prepared to thresh out the whole question of the party's platform and nominee according to their own judgment and with perfect freedom of thought and speech, and to be not in the slightest measure under the spell of Mr. Bryan.

## POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Jack K. Woodward are making their headquarters at Pittsfield, Mass., from which place they make motor trips through the surrounding country. Mrs. Woodward, who was ill of appendicitis in New York, has recovered.

* * *

Miss Isabelle Ambrose, of Bay City, Mich., who has been ill of typhoid fever at the Norton Infirmary, has recovered sufficiently to return to Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Mengel's home, where she was visiting Miss Janey Mengel when she was taken ill.

* * *

Mrs. Owen Thomas returned home Saturday after a visit of a month to her sister, Mrs. Berton Armstrong, in Grand Rapids, Mich. Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Armstrong made a trip to Ottawa Beach and other points.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Parsons will leave tomorrow with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hewett for Forest Nook on Lake Ahmic, Canada. They will be joined in Toronto by Miss Nettie May Hewett, who has been in Maryland for the last month. Miss Hewett and Miss Parsons will remain on Lake Ahmic until the last of September.

* * *

Mr. John W. Green and Mr. Attilla Cox left last night for Pate Springs, Tenn., for a short stay.

* * *

Miss Rose Cleland left yesterday morning for Danville, where she will visit Mr. and Mrs. James H. Otter for a week before going to Boonesboro, where she will visit her mother, Mrs. William E. Cleland, for two weeks.

* * *

Miss Blanche Weissinger Smith left yesterday morning for Danville, where she will be the guest of Miss Marjorie Otter for several weeks.

* * *

Miss Harriet McAfee will be the hostess at a 5 o'clock tea to be given at one of her cottages at Waynesville, N. C., to-morrow afternoon in honor of the Louisville visitors who are spending some time in Waynesville. Among the guests will be Mrs. Charles Fox Harvey, Mrs. B. F. Atchison, Miss Preston Bruce and Mrs. Robert Dulaney.

* * *

Mrs. Buckner Miller Creel and her son, Buckner Creel, Jr., will leave the middle of August for Neah-ta-Wanta, Mich., for a stay of several weeks.

* * *

Mrs. Isaac Trabue, of Florida, who has been visiting her sister and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund F. Trabue, in St. James Court, has gone to Frankfort, where she is the guest of Mrs. Stephen Trabue at the home of Mrs. Trabue's mother, Mrs. South.

* * *

Mr. William Otter, Jr., will leave the last of next week for Atlantic City for a visit of two weeks.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Taylor left last night for Atlantic City, where they will spend the next three weeks.

* * *

Miss Julia Spurr, of Lexington, has returned home after a visit of a few days to friends in Louisville.

* * *

Miss Dorothy Burr, of Williamstown, Mass., who has been the guest of Miss Marion Green for several weeks, will return home next week.

* * *

Mrs. K. W. Smith, of 1216 Third avenue, left yesterday for Button Woods, N. H., for a stay of several weeks.

* * *

Miss Margaret Butler Webster, who is visiting her uncle, Judge Ira Webster, in Amarillo, Tex., is being delightfully entertained during her visit. Miss Webster will make a trip to Mexico with her uncle later.

* * *

Misses Elizabeth and Ludie Kinkead have gone to Versailles, where they will visit relatives for several weeks.

* * *

Mr. Henry Clay Turner has returned from Grayson Springs, where he spent the week end with his family, who are at Grayson for the summer.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Winn Courts and children have been the guests of Mrs. J. B. McPherson for the past week. Mr. Courts left for Clarksville yesterday. Mrs. Courts will be in the city several weeks longer.

* * *

Mrs. J. B. McPherson left yesterday for a two weeks' stay at Dawson Springs.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Hudson have gone to St. Clair, Mich., where they will remain through August.

* * *

Miss Margaret A. Frost, the author of "Suny," has come from Nashville to spend the summer at Beechmont.

* * *

Miss Louise Allen Boyd left on Thursday for Belgrade Lakes, Me., where she will spend a month visiting her uncles Messrs. Hugh T. Boyd and Ernest B. Boyd, at their summer homes at Belgrade Lakes. She will then spend a month with her uncles in New York City.

* * *

Mrs. J. C. Mahon and son, Clelland, left last week for a month's visit to Belgrade Lakes, Me.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar M. Willis left last week for a trip to Belgrade Lakes, Me., Boston and New York, at which places they will spend several weeks.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Hudson and their family have gone to Drennon Springs for a month's stay.

* * *

Mr. Neville Bullitt, Jr., who has been ill in Roanoke, Va., has recovered sufficiently to return home.

* * *

Mrs. Brent Cooke entertained a number of her friends at her home in Pleasure Ridge on Friday evening.

* * *

Miss Juliet Doughty, of Atlanta, Ga., who is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Frank Hibberd, at Muldraugh's Hill, has been the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Julia F. Lyon, at Southern Heights, for a few days.

* * *

Mr. Charles Dobbs returned home Sunday night, after a visit of four weeks in Canada and to the Jamestown Exposition.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Klauber, who are spending the summer abroad, are now making a bicycle trip through England.

* * *

Mr. William Beard, of Chicago, will arrive to-day to join his wife and two little daughters, who are the guests of Mrs. Beard's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hite Thompson, on Cherokee drive. Mr. and Mrs. Beard and their daughters will leave the last of the week for Madisonville, where they will visit Mr. Beard's parents, Judge William Beard and Mrs. Beard.

* * *

Miss Irma Simm has returned from an extended visit to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York, Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

* * *

Mrs. R. B. Boyd, who was operated on recently at St. Joseph's Infirmary, is greatly improved, and will return home the last of the week.

* * *

Mr. W. E. Peck left Saturday to spend a few days at Grayson Springs with his family, who are there for the summer.

* * *

Mrs. L. E. Hollinshead left last Friday for Grayson Springs for a stay of several weeks.

* * *

Mrs. Alvah Terry and her sons, Messrs. Jack and Alvah Terry, Jr., have gone to Charlevoi, Mich., to remain through August.

* * *

Miss Sarah Logan, of Danville, has returned home, after a visit to Mrs. Emmet Field at Crescent Hill.

* * *

Mrs. Robert Wickliffe, of Bayou Sara, Miss., arrived yesterday to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Brent Cooke, at Pleasure Ridge Park through August.

* * *

Mrs. William Dethen and Mrs. Roy Murry have returned home, after visiting Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo and Canada, also Niagara Falls. They were gone nearly three weeks.

* * *

Miss Antoinette Weber and Mr. William J. Weber, Jr., will leave to-day for Buffalo, N. Y., where they expect to spend fifteen days.

* * *

Mrs. H. A. Egan and daughter returned home yesterday, after spending several weeks at Grayson Springs.

* * *

Mrs. E. C. Mayes, who has been visiting friends and relatives in Shelby county, has returned home.

* * *

Mr. Clarence Coleman and Miss Rose Huebert were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Isaacs, 3730 Grand boulevard, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Edward B. Richey, pastor of the South Louisville Christian church, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman will be at home at 624 East Washington street after August 1.

* * *

A dispatch has been received announcing the marriage of Miss Jeannette Timms, of Detroit, to Mr. Burge Goudy, of Louisville, at the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, on July 29.

* * *

Mrs. Anna Helen Schrecker is ill at the Norton Infirmary.

* * *

Mrs. J. H. Muihall and sister, Miss Mayme J. Shea, left yesterday for Benton Harbor, Mich.

### Perkins—Simpson.

Springfield, Ky., July 29.—Mr. Elvin Perkins and Miss Ophelia Simpson were quietly married here, Rev. W. H. Williams, of the Baptist church, performing the ceremony.

### LIBERTY.

From a mountain high
I saw with rapture keen,
A picture beautiful,
Far to the North, far to the South,
To the West, and in the East.
All this sublime magnificence!
My Country! My State!
My Municipality, Mine;
Which admired at distance,
Inspires the noble qualities,
Love, Honor, and Obedience.
The picture changes, city-ward;
Hastening, Rushing, Maddening, civilized.
Civilization! do I hear?
Let us pause, and analyze.
Now our electives, great andsmall,
With few exceptions, plot our fall,
Theiving, Scheming, Lying;
A freedihan's right defying.
To child unborn this heritage endangers.
Awake my sons, ere too late;
The monster crush,
With no uncertain fate.
Uncover the head, for reverence I speak,
Washington, Lincoln, Clay, Jefferson,
For them and their heirs
Let their spirits and their deeds repeat;
Pleading, Praying, Braved,
At last—'tis Light.
Thru God—Our Country—'tis saved.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July, 1907.

### Next Year's Convention.

[Washington Star.]

Louisville, which aspires to entertain the Democratic National Convention, has gone to work systematically to secure the honor. A committee of leading citizens has been appointed and an office opened. The town is to be boomed right and left. All interested in the subject are respectfully invited to give the claims of the Kentucky metropolis due consideration.

Ordinarily these are matters of the highest importance. A hall suitable for convention purposes. Hotel accommodations at a reasonable figure. A carriage and cab service at once ample and prompt. A general policy of courtesy and nonrobbery toward all strangers within the gates. A square deal on the part of the populace to all candidates.

This time this last condition assumes, if not first, at least high consequence. The Bryan men have been hearing things. And they want to know particularly about the report of a purpose on the part of the anti-Bryan Democrats to pack the galleries against the peerless leader. They are not exactly alarmed, for they fancy that in a howling match they could hold their own with the loudest. Why not? Mr. Bryan is the result of a howl—probably the huskiest and most protracted ever heard in a national convention. And what speaker of his party has ever awakened so much enthusiasm on the stump? Where, then, could such an anti-Bryan demonstration hope to win?

Still, the Bryanites want a square deal in this as in other respects. Wall street, they know, is after Mr. Bryan's scalp, and is exerting itself to the utmost to take it. Its energies are now employed in the South, and its hope of success is there, slender as it may be. A gallery mob is the fruit of hire, and Wall street in politics is a lavish spender.

It so happens, however, that in the two cities classed as Southern which are figuring on the convention Mr. Bryan is very strong so far as the party organization is concerned. Gov. Beckham, who now controls the Kentucky machine, is a Bryan man, and will probably head the Bluegrass delegation to the convention, while Gov. Folk is of a similar feeling and likely to head the Missouri delegation. Could the galleries be packed either in Louisville or St. Louis against the candidate favored by the local managers? It would seem to be impossible.

Probably we should applaud, however, the vigilance of the Bryanites, who, though apparently with the winning cards in their hands, are yet not going to overlook any of the points in the game.

### A Timely Credo.

[Duluth, Minn., Herald.]

That was a very interesting interview with Henry Watterson, which The Herald published last night. It contained material worth thinking about, not only by Democrats, but by all patriotic citizens who love the institutions upon which this nation was founded, and who hope to see them continued untarnished and unadulterated.

His "Confession of faith," embraces pretty good creed, and a timely one. This country has not outgrown its Constitution and its Declaration of Independence. It has the best, the most elastic and the most modern system of government on earth. No system of government can be devised that will automatically produce happiness and contentment for all its people. A government, whatever its form, is what its people make it.

It is high time that some party were getting "back to the Constitution," as Watterson suggests, and taking a new view of modern conditions in the light furnished by that immortal document.

The Constitution is the fundamental law of the nation, and it definitely conveys to the federal government, from the states, certain rights and powers. Beyond those powers the federal government has no right to go, as the Supreme Court has held, without further concessions of power by the state. The powers that the states have not yet conveyed they still hold, and

# One Way Rates Reduced.

Effective at once, the Cotton Belt has greatly reduced its one-way rates to all points in

## Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

Here's what the new rates mean to

**New One Way Rates from Memphis**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pine Bluff | $3.00 | Greenville | $ 9.70 | Tyler | $ 9.60 |
| Shreveport | 7.10 | Dallas | 11.30 | Jacksonville | 10.05 |
| Texarkana | 5.75 | Ft. Worth | 12.20 | Corsicana | 11.85 |
| Sulphur Spr. | 8.75 | Sherman | 10.40 | Waco | 13.50 |

Rates to other points in proportion.

The rates are now lower, but there has been no change in the Cotton Belt Service—it is still the best.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

Direct electric express trains to the Exposition and Norfolk from the famous

**Ocean View Hotel**
OCEAN VIEW, VA.

The nearest hotel to the main entrance of the Jamestown Exposition grounds, on the beautiful Chesapeake Bay. Surf bathing, fishing, dancing, etc. For rates and reservations, write

M. P. O'CALLAHAN, Manager.
OCEAN VIEW, VA.
CHAS. H. CONSOLVO, Proprietor.

**DRENNON SPRINGS HOTEL**

Now open for guests; matchless mineral waters, beautiful scenery; splendid hotel and table accommodations. Location high and free from malaria; easily reached; terms reasonable; no better place to spend vacation. Write for booklet. W. L. CRABB, Mgr., Drennon Springs, Ky.

**GREENBRIER**
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS
WEST VIRGINIA.

(The "OLD WHITE" Sulphur.) Open June 15. Famous for its sulphur baths. Modern improvements, with private baths. Permanent orchestra. Terms, $15 to $25 week, $50 to $90 per month. Write for booklet. Tickets via C. and O. R. R. for Jamestown Exposition have stop-overs at White Sulphur.
GEO. A. MILLS, JR., Manager.

**The Estill Springs Hotel**
IS NOW OPEN.

A superb place for rest and recreation. Delightful rooms and excellent table. References: Former patrons.
L. C. & J. E. RIDDELL, Managers, Irvine, Ky.

**Alexandria Bay, N.Y.**
THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE.
O. G. STAPLES, owner and proprietor.
NOW OPEN.

Modern appointments, Swimming Pool, Golf, Tennis, Boating, Fishing and all outdoor amusements. For engagement of rooms apply to the hotel.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
**THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL**
$75,000 IN IMPROVEMENTS.

Completed July 1. Hotel will open, perfect in every detail, Wednesday, July 3. Electric lights. New sanitary Plumbing throughout. Everything modern and up to date. H. S. CLEMENT, Pres. & Manager.

**Grayson Springs, Ky.**

Most noted waters and baths in America. The ideal family resort. Electric lighted, steam heated, capacity 600 guests. No mosquitoes, no malaria. 20 distinct springs. Baths—Sulphur, mud, vapor and massage. Amusements—Dancing, bowling, billiards, tennis, hunting and fishing. Special low rates during season of 1907. Reduced round-trip rates on L. & N. R. R. For pamphlets and rates, address MERCKE BROS., Owners and Managers, Grayson Springs, Ky.

Hotel Cumberland, Ocean City, N. J.; new house accommodating 500 guests, with all modern improvements; fronts directly on ocean; 70 miles from Philadelphia; 30 minutes by trolley from Atlantic City. For information address P. H. S. CAKE, Hotel Normandie, Wash., D. C., or E. K. CAKE, mgr., Ocean City, N. J.

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Most select location on the ocean front. Distinctive for its elegance, exclusiveness, high-class patronage and liberal management; orchestra of soloists. Sea water in all baths. Illustrated booklet. NEWLIN HAINES.

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HOTELS.

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20 Minutes to Exposition.
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# ONE INJURED

## Southern Train Wrecked Near Shelbyville.

CUT OF FREIGHT CARS BACKS INTO PASSENGER.

SELBERT PROCTOR, OF WADDY, JUMPED FROM WINDOW.

HIS LEG BADLY SPRAINED.

Shelbyville, Ky., July 29.—[Special.]—Passenger train No. 9, from Louisville, on the Southern railway, was wrecked four miles east of here this evening at 6:30 o'clock by several freight cars getting loose from a train and running down a grade until they struck the passenger train. A flat car about the middle of the freight train had been derailed and the crew was trying to get the trucks back on to the rails when the brakes on the rear cars slipped and they started down the grade toward the passenger train, which had just been stopped by a signal set by a flagman sent out by the conductor of the freight.

Several of the passengers were badly shaken, but no one was seriously injured except Selbert Proctor, aged twenty-one years, residing at Waddy, Ky. Proctor sprained his leg and wrenched his back severely by jumping from the window of the passenger car as the collision took place. He happened to be looking out of the window at the time the freight cars hove in sight, and, seeing the engineer and fireman jump from the engine, leaped from the car window.

The train backed into this city and Proctor was removed to the Hotel Armstrong, where his injuries were given medical attention. Four freight cars were derailed and traffic was delayed for several hours.

### MITCHELL RENOMINATED.

**Democrats of Taylor County Indorse Present Representative.**

Campbellsville, Ky., July 29.—[Special.]—The Democratic County Committee of Taylor county this afternoon nominated J. M. Mitchell, of Green county, to represent this, the Thirty-eighth legislative district, in the lower House of the State General Assembly. Mr. Mitchell represented this district in the last General Assembly, and served his constituents so well that he was unanimously chosen by the Democrats of Taylor county to again represent them as its standard-bearer.

Mr. Mitchell is a farmer and a refined and cultured gentleman. G. H. Moody, of Taylor county, was a candidate for the honor, but withdrew in the interest of Mr. Mitchell, although it was Taylor county's time to name the candidate. Mr. Mitchell is opposed by G. W. Parrott, of Willowtown, Ky., as the Republican nominee, who is also a farmer. The committee unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, That this committee indorses that true and capable gentleman, the Hon. J. M. Mitchell, of Green county, for the Democratic nomination for this, the Thirty-eighth legislative district of Kentucky. It is further resolved that the committee commend the action of the Hon. G. H. Moody in withdrawing his name from consideration and indorsing the foregoing resolution, thus making possible the unanimous nomination of the Hon. J. W. Mitchell. Such party loyalty is worthy of the highest commendation.

### KILLED BY TRAIN.

**John F. May Was Asleep On the Track.**

Ashland, Ky., July 29.—[Special.]—John F. May, a miner, employed at No. 8 mines, was struck by a train at an early hour Sunday morning and received injuries from which he died at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The accident occurred about half a mile beyond Winslow and within sight of May's home. About 3 o'clock Chesapeake and Ohio freight No. 92, in charge of Conductor Garrison, Engineer Frank Craven and Fireman M. K. Stud, was running at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour, when upon emerging from a cut Mr. Garrison saw a man lying on the track not a car's length ahead. He immediately applied the brakes, but it was impossible to stop the train and the cow-catcher struck the man, inflicting injuries from which he died.

**Night Riders At Work.**

Hopkinsville, Ky., July 29.—Detective T. J. Cundiff returned to-day from Todd county, where he went to investigate outrages committed by night riders Saturday night. Otis W. Wilson, near Trenton, a non-association farmer and former County Attorney, was visited by raiders who destroyed about an acre of tobacco.

The riders, who were masked and numbered about twenty-five, met some negroes in the road and held them up, but the purses of the negroes taken were empty. A little further along they fired into a negro cabin, one ball falling in the lap of a woman without injury to her.

**Swallowed a Tooth.**

Ashland, Ky., July 29.—[Special.]—Mrs. C. C. Chinn, of this city, has had a novel experience within the last few days, and one that she will not soon forget. On last Wednesday she had a number of teeth extracted by a local dentist and had chloroform administered for the ordeal. On the day following she was taken violently ill and suffered severe pains in her throat and chest. On Sunday afternoon she was seized with a fit and coughed up one of her teeth that had been swallowed on the Wednesday previous, and had evidently remained lodged in her throat. She obtained immediate relief and is rapidly improving.

**Oldest Inhabitant Dies.**

Milton, Ky., July 29.—[Special.]—Isaac Trout Buchanan, the oldest resident of Trimble county, died this afternoon at 6:30 o'clock at his home near this place. He celebrated his ninety-third birthday June 24 last. Death was due to the infirmities of age. Mr. Buchanan was a prosperous farmer and was respected by all his neighbors. He was the first Assessor of Trimble county.

Mr. Buchanan is survived by three brothers and one sister, two sons and three daughters, ten grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

**Run Over By Wagon.**

Eminence, Ky., July 29.—Miss Marion Conelly, of Chicago, who is visiting Mr. Dick Smith, formerly well known in Louisville merchantile circles and who now resides in this county, sustained painful injuries by falling from a spring wagon, the wheels of which passed over her head cutting a deep gash. Physicians had to take several stitches in the wound, but pronounce Miss Conelly out of danger.

**Death Comes Unexpectedly.**

Hopkinsville, Ky., July 29.—Thomas P. Dunning, a prominent citizen of the Bainbridge neighborhood, died suddenly last evening of heart disease.

He had just eaten a hearty meal and taking a paper went out on the porch when he fell and expired instantly.

He was sixty years old, a Democrat and had served several terms as Magistrate. He is survived by his widow.

**Decision Expected To-day.**

Barbourville, Ky., July 29.—A decision is expected to-morrow in the question of plasing stricking union miners at the Matthews Coal Company's plant under peace bonds. The miners, backed by the United Mine Workers of America, are fighting such a move with vigor, and many witnesses have been summoned for additional testimony.

**Drowned In River.**

Covington, Ky., July 29.—Fred Bailer, aged thirty years, was drowned in the Ohio river this morning at the boat house of the Covington Launch Club. He was attempting to step into a launch and fell headforemost into the water. The swift current swept him against the bottom of the boat stunning him and he sank.

**Confederate Veteran Dead.**

Franklin, Ky., July 29.—Merry A. Douglass, aged seventy-seven, an old Confederate, died here Sunday. He was as loyal to his cause at the time of his death as he was the day he entered the service. At a reunion of the Orphan Brigade here a few years ago he refused to march under the Stars and Stripes.

**Beautiful Girl Dies.**

Springfield, Ky., July 29.—Miss Florence Hamilton died after a brief illness at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Hamilton, near here. She was one of the prettiest and most popular girls in the county. She was graduated at the St. Catherine of Sienna Academy with the class of 1904.

**Named For Representative.**

Columbia, Ky., July 29.—[Special.]—Luther Terriman, of Pellyton district, this county, was nominated in the Republican convention held in Columbia this afternoon to represent Adair and Cumberland counties in the lower house in the next General Assembly. The district is largely Republican.

**Blood Poison Develops.**

Campbellsville, Ky., July 29.—[Special.]—Mrs. W. T. Underwood, wife of the Rev. W. T. Underwood, last week, while washing out some clothing, cut her thumb on her right hand on a piece of tin. Blood poison set in and she is in a precarious condition at her home in this city.

**Good Price For Wheat.**

Springfield, Ky., July 29.—Wheat threshing is progressing rapidly in the county and the yield is the best in several years. A great many of the farmers are selling their crop at eighty-two cents per bushel.

**Beer Confiscated.**

Madison, Ind., July 29.—One hundred and fifty bottles of beer confiscated in a blind tiger, were destroyed by the Sheriff to-day and three operators of the joint were fined fifty dollars each.

**Dies of Heart Trouble.**

Springfield, Ky., July 29.—Mr. Joseph Dowling died of heart trouble at his home near here after a brief illness. He was twenty-seven years old, and is survived by a young widow.

**Mrs. Taylor Seriously Ill.**

Versailles, Ky., July 29.—[Special.]—Mrs. Fannie Taylor, mother of Harry S. Taylor, Mayor of the city, suffered a stroke of apoplexy this afternoon, and her condition is serious.

**Boy Dies Suddenly.**

Owensboro, Ky., July 29.—Willie Givens, aged ten years, while seated in a chair cracking his whip, died suddenly of heart disease.

# ASK ARBITRATION

ORE HANDLERS SUGGEST PLANS TO END STRIKE.

Reply From Employers Not Sent and No Intimation Given As To It.

Duluth, Minn., July 29.—No settlement of the ore handlers' strike is in prospect to-night. What to-morrow may bring forth is another story. The men have written a letter to the officials of the Duluth, Mesabe and Northern railroad, proposing arbitration. This evening the Associated Press received direct information that no answer would be made to the letter to-night. To-morrow the men will undoubtedly get some sort of an answer.

At the meeting to-day the men spent some time in a discussion of what terms they would ask of the company for a settlement. Finally the matter of arbitration was suggested, and after further discussion the matter was put to a vote and the proposition was carried, with just one vote to spare, showing that the attitude of the men was in a large measure for returning to work and trusting to the officials of the railroad company to do as they had promised at the conference yesterday, that is, to take all the men back as fast as conditions on the docks warranted.

President Olcott and Thomas F. Cole, who is the representative here of the United States Steel Corporation, were in conference on the matter this afternoon. Later a representative of the Associated Press saw and talked with them. They both stated that they were not prepared to give out any statement for publication, except that no answer would be sent to the men to-night.

# EXPERTS TO STUDY GUN TURRET EXPLOSIONS.

President Will Appoint Board To Devise Methods of Preventing Accidents.

Oyster Bay, July 29.—The result of the visit to Sagamore Hill to-day of Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry, President Roosevelt has informally approved the report of the board which investigated the disaster on the battleship Georgia, and indorsed a plan whereby a board of naval experts will be convened to thoroughly investigate the construction and operation of gun turrets on battleships with a view to providing every possible safeguard against explosions.

Curtis Guild, Jr., Governor of Massachusetts, conferred with the President relative to the programme for the unveiling of a monument to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrim fathers at Provincetown, Mass., August 20. It was decided to have the ceremonies marked with simplicity. The President and the Governor will make addresses. The President will go from Oyster Bay to Provincetown on the Mayflower. Gov. Guild and Mr. Newberry were luncheon guests of the President.

# TAX RECEIVER SHELELY ILL, HAS TO LEAVE OFFICE.

When Tax Receiver Thomas Shelley went to the City Hall yesterday morning he was very ill, and several minutes later he suffered a nervous collapse, which made it necessary for him to return to his home, 420 West Oak street, at once. Mr. Shelley went to his office in company with his physician, Dr. Charles Edelen. He had been suffering from nervous trouble for several days and went to work yesterday morning against the directions of his physician. Though his condition is not dangerous, it is enough to keep him at home for some time.

# HIS THROAT CUT

## Clarence Demasters Lies All Night On Roadside.

ASSAULT CHARGED TO MEMBER OF HOODLUM GANG.

VICTIM, UNCONSCIOUS, FOUND BY INTERURBAN CAR CREW.

AN UNPROVOKED ATTACK.

What is considered an unprovoked attempt to murder Clarence Demasters, a carpenter, was made near Wyatt station on the Eighteenth-street interurban line Sunday night. Demasters was found in an unconscious condition and with his throat cut from ear to ear early yesterday morning by Richard Quick and Houston Smith, conductor and motorman respectively of the first car out on the Eighteenth-street line. The people in the neighborhood of Orell, sixteen miles southwest of the city, feel no little apprehension over the outrage. This and the deeds of violence in that vicinity at intervals during the last six years, and seemingly not prompted by any desire for robbery or revenge, are ascribed by some to a mysterious gang, none of whose members has ever been captured, plainly seen or described in such a way as to afford the slightest clue to identity.

Demasters, who is a carpenter, living at Meadowlawn, one and one-half miles south of Orell, had been at the farm of William Moreman Sunday evening early and had started home afoot. He turned into the pike a short distance below Wyatt station at about 9 o'clock. The road was but dimly visible and he did not see a man who walked slowly toward him until he was at his side. Demasters then spoke to him, and as he did so, the man, with his face averted, struck outward with his right hand. Before Demasters could throw up his hands to defend himself a razor-edged knife swept across his throat and a torrent of blood rushed out over him and up into his throat. The man who committed the assault then fled.

* * *

**Victim In Dangerous Condition.**

The injured man fell to the road, where he lay unconscious until picked up the following morning by the car crew. Quick and Smith seeing the serious condition in which the man lay, picked him up, put him on the car and rushed him to Fosteria, where Dr. S. S. Voss attended him. The wound was a serious one, but the blade had not penetrated deep enough to cut the jugular vein. Later Demasters was removed to Meadowlawn, where he lives with Joseph H. Arnold, another carpenter. His sister, Mrs. Carrie Alice Thuer, of Orell, was called in to attend him. His recovery is doubtful. He is thirty-three years old and unmarried. In the vicinity of Meadowlawn, where he has lived for about five years, he is reputed to be a steady, hard-working man of excellent character.

The only connection discovered between the assault on Demasters and any disorderly "gang" was Demasters's presence at Meadowlawn on Saturday night. Trouble with hoodlums was threatened and he sided with County Policeman Steve Lewis. The same alleged "gang" is said to have appeared at Orell early Saturday evening and immediately to have begun shooting at every light in sight. A small boy who hid in the bushes at the roadside when the men approached was so frightened that he could not tell how many of them there were or what their appearance was, his only observation being that they emptied several bottles of "peach and honey," and that they constantly reiterated their intention to kill a man whose name he could not catch. The men left at length in the direction of Meadowlawn.

* * *

**Threatened On Saturday Night.**

Shortly afterward a number of drunken men appeared at a picnic in progress at that town. Whether or not they were the same the persons present could not be sure, and could not give accurate descriptions of anyone or tell how many of them there were. County Policeman Steve Lewis, with Demasters, and several others were armed and prepared for trouble, and seeing this the men left, one of them turning around to shout at Demasters and Lewis:

"I'll get you yet!"

It is credited in Meadowlawn that it was one of these men who shadowed Demasters, caught him alone at a quiet place on the pike and cut his throat.

**Fox Murder Still Mystery.**

Chief among the unsolved mysteries of that vicinity is the murder of W. F. Fox, who kept a general store at Orell, and who was shot to death while standing in the doorway of his place of business in the evening of July 16, 1902. Fox had $400 in paper money and small denominations on the counter within two feet of him when the murder was committed, but this was not touched, showing that the motive was not robbery. Fox was a very popular man, of good character and had no enemies of whom anyone knew. All efforts on the part of county authorities and special detectives detailed from Louisville failed to find the slightest clew to the identity of the murderer or to establish any motive for the deed.

# LITTLE STORIES ABOUT LATE SENATOR PETTUS.

**Bluffed Out At Poker.**

[New York World.]

Senator Pettus has been a lover of the game of poker all his life, and had the true Southern skill. He had the saving grace of humor, also. It is told of him that one night a year or so ago he was sitting in a game of poker at his home with some of his friends around the table. One of them was a young and rather exuberant person. The game was for small stakes, but lively.

Once Senator Pettus and the young man were in a pot together. There were a good many raises. Finally the venerable Senator laid down his hand. The young man laughed and placed his cards on the table, face up. He had nothing. The Senator had been bluffed out. Looking at the ceiling, he said:

"The most alarming and discouraging sign of the total degeneracy of the times is the lack of respect the younger generation shows for the older."

He has been the last man to use the ancient snuffboxes of the Senate. Every now and then he would go to one of the black ebony boxes, which since time immemorial have been kept filled with the best Scotch snuff, and, taking a pinch, snuff it. Then an expansive smile would spread over his face, and with a look of thorough enjoyment he would sneeze.

But in spite of his eccentricities, all of which were kindly, he has had no superior as a man of intelligence, and he watched with an eagle eye the measures calculated to injure or do good to his own State and the country at large.

* * *

**His One Love Story.**

[Philadelphia Record.]

There are many entertaining anecdotes of the rare old character. He told this one of himself:

"When I was a boy down in Alabama the hunting and fishing were still prime, and I was very fond of my rod, my dog and my gun—much fonder of them than of my books. I didn't like going to school and played hookey frequently to go fishing or hunting. When I was about seventeen years old I fell in love with the daughter of a neighbor. One day I went to her home to see her, and found her on the gallery watering violets. Her sunbonnet was hanging by its strings down her back, the sunlight fell on her pretty face and shining hair, and she looked very lovely. I stood and looked up at her, and I just couldn't help plumping right out the question: 'Mary,' I said, 'will you marry me?'

"'You go 'long,' she answered. 'Who'd marry anyone as ignorant as you are? You won't go to school, but spend all your time hunting and fishing.'

"I was ashamed and heartbroken," the Senator continued, "and I answered not a word. I knew Mary was right. I didn't miss another day from school that term, and the next fall I went away to Clinton College, up in Tennessee, where I spent four years. All this time I kept away from my sweetheart. But when I returned from college I knew a little Greek and Latin and other things, and this encouraged me to go to see Mary again. I found her again on the gallery, and I stood as I had stood before, looking up at her from the ground. 'Mary,' I said, 'I've been at school, and I'm not as ignorant as I used to be.' Well, Mary didn't just say she would marry me, but I knew it was all right. We were married the next year."

They lived together in the greatest affection and happiness until the death of Mrs. Pettus, less than a year ago.

* * *

**Why He Dropped Humor.**

[Baltimore News.]

Some years ago Senator Pettus told the story of his determination to avoid the role of the humorist. When a very young man he was elected Solicitor for the Seventh circuit of Alabama, and in a short time he found himself in a predicament that many another young lawyer has known.

At the age of twenty-three, and just launched in a career of law, he was forced to antagonize older men at the bar in his capacity of Solicitor. The older men were able at first, and did, play mental football with the young official. The young official knew that only experience could make him equal in coping with these older heads, and in the meantime he reached out for some weapon with which to defend himself against their shafts of sarcasm and their superior legal attainments. He found that weapon in the form of humor. He used it effectively, and in a short time the older men who had been playing with him mentally as they would with a football discovered that they were thrown on the defensive. For a long time Pettus gave the older men the full benefit of his wit, and he was rapidly achieving fame over the entire State as a humorist. About that time he had a reckoning with himself. He came to the conclusion that while he could defend himself for the time against men with his humor, yet in the long run it did not pay. He felt that he lost prestige as a serious debater, and he concluded that he would drop the humor. He didn't like the idea of people, whenever he got up to talk, expecting to have a good laugh. He wanted to be a serious man, and to be taken seriously. He was satisfied that he could not do both. From that day until he dropped into a humorous vein in the Senate he never violated his resolution.

* * *

**His Cardinal "Principles."**

[Washington Star.]

Senator Pettus was one of the last of the old school of statesmen in the Senate. Dignified and courteous to a degree, he was a great sticker for the preservation of the amenities in debate and conduct and when he occasionally presided over the Senate was a martinet in preserving discipline. Woe betide the young Senator who failed to give the most careful attention to the rules of debate; the presiding officer would call him to time quickly and sternly.

Senator Pettus was not a great orator, but he was a keen debater, and possessed a fund of sarcasm upon which he drew liberally when occasion offered, as was evidenced in his celebrated set-to with Senator Beveridge. He venerated the Constitution of the United States and was never absent from a debate on that subject, but despite his advanced years would sit patiently for hours, shifting his position from time to time to be near the Senator who was occupying the floor.

To a friend last year he expressed his three cardinal principles or views of life. He said: "I love my wife, I love a game of cards and I hope to live to be quite a mature man." He was only eighty-six then, but he did not regard that as anything. He was devoted to his family and was a great home lover.

* * *

**Bravery As Soldier.**

[New York Tribune.]

At the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., the Federals had captured a redoubt that was of great strategic importance, and Gen. Stephen D. Lee ordered that it be retaken in spite of the danger of the attempt. Lieut. Col. Pettus was ordered to lead the attack on the lost point. He promptly accepted the duty and called for volunteers. It looked then as if to volunteer meant certain death. Waul's Texas legion stepped forward in a body. Selecting forty of them, together with three Alabamians, who had also volunteered, Col. Pettus stormed the redoubt, captured it and carried away 100 prisoners.

For this action he received his promotion to Colonel. He was afterward captured, but was soon exchanged, and was commissioned Brigadier General in 1863, being placed in command of a brigade of Stevenson's division of the Army of the Tennessee. He served with great gallantry in many engagements, until the end of the war, when he again resumed his profession, opening an office in Selma, where he continued to make his home until his death.

* * *

**Familiar With Bible.**

[Baltimore American.]

Senator Pettus is said to have had the best acquaintance with the Bible of any member of the Senate. He could quote Scripture by the hour without repeating. Fully half of the queries put to him were answered with scriptural quotations, and the report of a committee meeting in which he took a leading part reads like that of a Bible class.

* * *

**Attitude On Rate Law.**

[Mobile Register.]

It was a brave but characteristic act when he, alone among the Democrats, except that Senator Morgan was with him, voted against the rate bill. The Alabama Senators held that the rate bill, if a law, would threaten the powers of State control of railroads. They did not think it was wise to place so much authority in the hands of the Federal Government. Such was the known integrity of the men, however, that no question was raised, although there was almost unanimous popular demand that the rate bill should pass. At the close of his first term Senator Pettus was re-elected without opposition for a term to expire March 4, 1909.

# FORMER MAYOR OF MADISON, IND., DEAD.

Capt. E. D. McGuire Was a Steamboat Steward of Ante-Bellum Days.

Madison, Ind., July 29.—[Special.]—Capt. Ellison D. McGuire died at 4 o'clock this afternoon of Bright's disease and heart failure. He was seventy-three years of age, had served two terms as Mayor of Madison, and was trustee of Madison township at the time of his death. For many years before and after the war of the rebellion he was prominent on the river, serving as steward on the old Ben Franklin and other steamers of ante-bellum days, and later on the steamers of the White Collar Line and on the Kentucky river steamer Falls City. His popularity was great and he had large acquaintance and delighted to talk of the good old days of steamboating, fifty years ago.

His sons, Shott and David, are popular stewards to-day, the latter on the Falls City and the former on the lower river trade.

Capt. McGuire was a member of the Christian Church and of the Masonic order, and died a firm believer in the Christian religion. He leaves a wife and four grown sons.

# EX-MAYOR OF OHIO TOWN CONFESSES FORGERY.

Kenton, Ohio, July 29.—Thomas Black, the most prominent lawyer in the city, a leading Republican politician and Mayor for two terms, is in jail on a charge of forgery. He gave himself up to the Sheriff to-day and asked to be placed behind the bars.

Black acknowledges the forgery of papers involving the sum of $28,000. His operations extend, he says, over a period of nine years. Black was entrusted with the business of many clients. One of his clients, and a trusted friend, was Dr. F. W. Sapp, a wealthy man of Columbus, who owns much property here.

Black acted as the doctor's agent in Kenton, and had executed a large number of mortgages for him dating from May 30, 1899, to July 3, of this year. It is stated that the forgeries were committed in connection with these mortgages.

# LINER'S SAILING DATE CAUSES HURRY WEDDING.

Newport, Ky., July 29.—Owing to the sailing to-morrow of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, on which they had obtained passage, it was necessary to hasten the marriage of Miss Ursula Annette Moore to Oscar Keck, a wealthy jeweler of Cincinnati. The nuptials were arranged for Tuesday evening, but owing to the early sailing of the vessel the wedding took place last evening. The couple will spend a four-months' honeymoon in Europe.

**Apoplexy Causes Death.**

Madison, Ind., July 29.—John A. Zuck, cashier of the National Branch Bank, died this morning of apoplexy. He was chairman of the Financial Committee of the national organization of Red Men.


# S.S.S. A CERTAIN SAFE TREATMENT

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DEATHS.

MARCHAND—July 29, at 1:15 p. m., Miss Belle Marchand, at her residence, 1119 Eighth street.
Due notice of funeral will be given.

MEETINGS.

Eureka R. A. Chapter, No. 101, will hold a called convocation in their hall, on Main, near Shelby street, this (Tuesday) evening, July 30, 1907, at 8 o'clock sharp, for the conference of the M. M., P. M. and M. E. M. degrees. Members of sister chapters and sojourning companions are cordially and fraternally invited to meet with us. By order of F. G. B. METZNER, H. P.
WM. H. MEFFERT, Sec'y.

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# COLONELS LOSE OPENING GAME

## Pitcher Briggs Proves Too Strong For the Local Batsmen.

### HE ALLOWS ONLY THREE HITS

### Both Sides Play Splendidly In Field and Contest Proves Interesting To Small Crowd.

### DOUBLE-HEADER FOR TO-DAY.

BUTTONS is what they call him. His real name is Briggs, but in Chicago, in Boston and in other cities of the National League in which he worked for years thousands of fans know him as Buttons. There is not anything very striking about Buttons' appearance. He is neither very tall nor very short, and does not appear excessively muscular, but Buttons is a baseball pitcher. Some players say he "has a sign" on them. By this they mean that he has them hoodooed or mystified or bamfoozled, or whatever else it is, that one person has when he or she can control another at will.

Buttons did a great deal of this controlling stunt at Eclipse Park yesterday afternoon. In baseball circles he is noted as one of the masters of the spit-ball. This is a ball that is very hard to control at any time. According to the best information it is likely to take a shoot exactly opposite from that which the man who delivers it intends it to take. But Buttons had the spit-ball working well yesterday. In fact, he made not a single mistake with it during the entire afternoon. He curved it and twisted it and bent it around the Colonels until they did not know whether he was rolling barrel hoops or pitching peas at them.

For two hours the Colonels tried to hit this elusive spit-ball, and last night there were many sore backs which belonged to the Louisville club and which had been made sore by striking where these spit-balls were not. During this two hours of concentrated attempt the Louisville players accumulated but three puny hits, and these were so widely scattered that they did not even produce one score. And it has been said, truthfully and often, that a ball club must make at least one tally in order to win a victory.

It was a shame that Buttons did this to the Colonels, because they had just returned to their own back yard after one of the most successful trips ever taken by a Louisville club. They came back thinking rather well of themselves, and it was noticed that their chest bones were slightly higher than they were when they left nearly a month ago. They came prepared to devour the down-trodden Hoosiers without salt or pepper or tabasco sauce—but then there was Buttons with his spit-ball, and he was sufficient to the afternoon thereof.

And tall, gawky Ambrose Puttmann, he of the sandy hair and the southpaw wing, also pitched some. Ambrose has pitched few better games, in fact, than that of yesterday, but in the fifth inning he made one mistake. He sent a fast low one to Buttons, who was at bat. Now Buttons likes fast low balls. He hit this particular ball so hard that it was stopped only when it collided with that immovable body (to baseballs), the center field fence. Outfielder Stanley made a splendid attempt to get it, but failed, and when he finally succeeded in returning the sphere to the diamond Buttons was seated calmly on the third bag. He scored a moment later when Cook put a long fly in Woodruff's hands. This was the only run made during the game, but it was enough to win. The score:

| Indianap. | ab. | bh. | po. | a. | L'sville. | ab. | bh. | po. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cook rf. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Stovall rf. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Coulter lf. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Conley cf. | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Seigle cf. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | Brashear 2b. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Carr 1b. | 3 | 0 | 11 | 1 | Cooley 1b. | 4 | 0 | 14 | 1 |
| Lindsay 2b. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | Sullivan 3b. | 2 | 0 | 3 | 7 |
| Holly c. | 4 | 1 | 4 | 0 | Peltz c. | 3 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Krug ss. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | Quinlan ss. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Hopke 3b. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | Woodruff lf. | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Briggs p. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 | Puttmann p. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Totals. | 35 | 9 | 27 | 15 | Totals. | 28 | 5 | 27 | 18 |

Innings . . . . . 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
Indianapolis . . . . . 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
Louisville . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base Hits—Seigle, Lindsay, Holly, Hopke. Three-base Hits—Briggs, Cook. Sacrifice Hit—Stanley. Double Plays—Sullivan and Quinlan; Sullivan, Brashear and Cooley. Stolen Bases—Stanley, Krug. Struck Out—By Briggs 1, by Puttmann 2. Hit by Pitcher—By Briggs (Sullivan); by Puttmann (Seigle). Bases on Balls—Off Puttmann 2, off Briggs 1. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Kerin. Attendance—800.

### CHAT OF THE GAME.

There will be two games this afternoon between the Colonels and the Hoosiers. The inaugural will start at 2 o'clock, and the second will begin immediately after the first contest is decided.

* * *

Suter Sullivan's left-hand stab of the sphere in the second round from Holly's willow and hurling the ball over to Cooley in time to retire the Indianapolis backstop was the star play in yesterday's argument.

* * *

"Buttons" Briggs, who formerly performed on the mound for the Chicago National League club, was the stumbling block to the local's batsmen. As the result of "Buttons'" "spit" balls, the Colonels were totally at sea.

* * *

Roy Brashear seldom strikes out, but he had to smite the ozone in yesterday's afternoon discussion.

* * *

Not until the last period did the Colonels succeed in securing more than one safety. Jesse Stoval poked a grasser to center, and Brashear made a scratch infield hit.

* * *

Briggs, when in the center of the diamond against the locals, always seems to have it on Cooley and his squad.

* * *

Ambrose Puttman also pitched a very creditable game, and had the Colonels been able to open negotiations with the opposing twirler, the locals' tall blonde pitcher would probably have landed his teammates on the winning side.

* * *

Nothwithstanding Capt. Carr's crew captured two triples and four doubles, the local twirler held the visitors safely at all stages of the game.

* * *

The Colonels will play twenty-five games at Eclipse Park before they leave home for another short swing around the Western circuit.

* * *

▲ laughable incident happened in the eighth inning of yesterday's affair, while Puttman was at the slab. He was delivering the ball so rapidly that his "umps" could not see them, and Kerins was forced to call time until he could count up as to the number of strikes and balls he had called.

* * *

Suter Sullivan in yesterday's game gave a splendid exhibition of ball playing, as he accepted ten chances without an error.

* * *

Brashear and Quinlan also put up a nice game afield.

* * *

The Hoosiers slammed out some long drives, but not one of these hits figured in the run-getting.

* * *

The Apostles are now holding the cellar championship.

* * *

The Colonels yesterday were given the "glad hand" by the rooters in attendance for their brilliant playing on the trip just closed. The locals deserve all the praise that was accorded to them, as they accomplished something that very few clubs ever did, and that was to win one-half of the contests on foreign grounds, and that with only three available slabmen.

* * *

If the local band had won one-half of its contests away from home or would have done nearly as well on the first jaunt as Cooley and his band did this time, the Colonels would now be battling for first place, instead of struggling or floundering around in the second division.

* * *

The Colonels have improved remarkably in their work. Particularly is this noticeable with their inside plays and when on the bases. Another redeeming feature of the locals is their timely batting when men are on the cushions.

* * *

If Cooley and his brigade continue to play consistent ball, they will in all likelihood secure a berth in the first division for the American Association pennant.

* * *

Vice President Chivington stated that the fans of the various cities of the association circuit were pleased to see the improved work of the Colonels. Everywhere the locals played good crowds witnessed the games.

* * *

"Buttons" Briggs won his own game. He plunked out a slashing hit to center for three bases, and crossed the plate with the only tally of the game when Cook rapped out a long fly to Woodward.

* * *

The Colonels did not make a single miscue in yesterday's contest.

* * *

The locals pulled off two rattling double plays.

* * *

The two Durhams will probably do the slab work for the Colonels this afternoon in the double attraction offered.

* * *

As all of the important games of the American League were prevented by rain, with the exception of the Cleveland-Boston contest, there were no changes in any of the positions.

* * *

The American League race is a grand one, and no sane fan can predict what club will be one, two, three, four by August 15.

* * *

As yet the local management has not signed a heavy-hitting outfielder, which they are trying to do, so that the outer garden will not be weakened by the defection of Stovall.

* * *

### Columbus 8, Toledo 3.

Columbus, July 29.—Perfect work afield and good work on the bases by the champions enabled them to easily win the first game of the series with Toledo. Hulswitt's general playing was the feature. Wicker had a bad eighth inning and Upp pitched the ninth. Score:

| Col'bus. | ab. | bh. | po. | a. | Toledo. | ab. | bh. | po. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friel 3b. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | Barbeau ss. | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Jude rf. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Smoot cf. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Hulswitt ss. | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | J. Clarke lf. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Geisler cf. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Ar'brust'r rf. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Kihm 1b. | 3 | 1 | 6 | 0 | Perring 3b. | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Reisz lf. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Williams 2b. | 4 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| Wrigley 2b. | 3 | 0 | 6 | 4 | W. Clarke 1b. | 4 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| Blue c. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | Abbott c. | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Wicker p. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | West p. | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Upp p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | *Reagan. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals. | 32 | 9 | 27 | 11 | Totals. | 32 | 9 | 24 | 10 |

*Batted for West in ninth.

| Innings. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9—T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Columbus | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | *—8 |
| Toledo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0—3 |

Errors—Barbeau, Armbruster, Williams 2. Stolen Bases—Hulswitt 2, Kihm, Reilly, Sacrifice Hits—Wrigley, Barbeau. Bases on Balls—Off Wicker 3, off West 4. Two-base Hits—Hulswitt, West, Smoot. Double Plays—Hulswitt and Friel. Struck Out—By Wicker 2, by Upp 1, by West 2. Hits—Off Wicker 8 in eight innings; off Upp 1 in one inning. Time—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Werden and Egan.

* * *

### Milwaukee 12. St. Paul 4.

Milwaukee, July 29.—Milwaukee played horse to-day with St. Paul, winning, 12 to 4. The home players stole seven bases. An American Association record was also established when Doyle's men secured one or more runs in every turn at bat. Score:

| Milwau. | ab. | bh. | po. | a. | St. Paul. | ab. | bh. | po. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Robinson ss. | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | Dunleavy rf. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Green rf. | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | Flood 2b. | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Connors 1b. | 5 | 2 | 12 | 0 | Geler ss. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| McClark'n lf. | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Frisk lf. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| McCork 2b. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Noetzke 1b. | 3 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| McChesny cf. | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Tiemeyer 3b. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Clarke 3b. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Koehler cf. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| McMahon c. | 5 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Devine c. | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Curtis p. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | Leroy p. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Totals. | 40 | 13 | 27 | 13 | Totals. | 36 | 10 | 24 | 17 |

| Innings. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9—T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2—12 |
| St. Paul | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1—4 |

Errors—Roth, Flood, Geler 3, Koehler, Pierce. Two-base Hits—McChesney, Frisk, Koehler. Three-base Hits—Connors, Dunleavy. Home Run—McChesney. Stolen Bases—Robinson, Green, Connors, McCormick, McChesney 3, Geler. Double Play—Robinson and McCormick. Left on Bases—Milwaukee 8, St. Paul 7. Bases on Balls—Off Curtis 2, off Leroy 3. Hit by Pitcher—Green. Struck Out—By Curtis 6, by Leroy 4. Wild Pitch—Leroy. Balks—Curtis, Leroy. Time—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Hayes.

* * *

### Minneapolis 4. Kansas City 3.

Kansas City, July 29.—Minneapolis took the first game of the series, 4 to 3. Score:

| K. City. | ab. | bh. | po. | a. | Minneap. | ab. | bh. | po. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McBride ss. | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | O'Neill cf. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| McCarthy lf. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | Dundon 2b. | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Hill cf. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | J. Fr'man rf. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Beckley 1b. | 4 | 0 | 12 | 1 | B. Fr'man 3b. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Huelsman lf. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Gren'ger 3b. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Krueger 2b. | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | Perring lf. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Burke 3b. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | Oyler ss. | 4 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Sullivan c. | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | Graham c. | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Egan p. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | Kilroy p. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| *Leahy. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Totals. | 31 | 6 | 27 | 10 | Totals. | 32 | 7 | 27 | 15 |

| Innings. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9—T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Minneapolis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0—4 |
| Kansas City | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2—3 |

Errors—Beckley, B. Freeman, Oyler. Struck Out—By Kilroy 2, by Egan 2. Bases on Balls—Off Kilroy 4, off Egan 2. Hit by Pitcher—B. Freeman. Stolen Base—McCarthy. Sacrifice Hits—Krueger, Gremminger. Two-base Hit—Gremminger. Three-base Hit—Gremminger, Huelsman. Left on Bases—Minneapolis 4, Kansas City 5. Double Play—O'Neill to B. Freeman. Triple Play—McCarthy, Egan and Sullivan. Time—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Kane.

### Cotton States League Results.

At Gulfport—Gulfport 1, Columbus 1 game called in fourth inning; rain.

At Meridian—Meridian 1, Mobile 0.

At Vicksburg—Vicksburg-Jackson, no game; rain.

### South Atlantic League Results.

At Jacksonville—Jacksonville 5, Augusta 1.

At Charleston—Charleston-Macon, no game; rain.

At Columbus—Savannah 2, Columbus 0.

### Butchertown At Bowling Green.

Bowling Green, Ky., July 29.—(Special.)—The Butchertown base ball team, of Louisville, arrived in this city at noon to-day to play a series of three games with the local team. On account of a heavy rain which fell to-day the game this afternoon was called off. They will play to-morrow and a double-header will be played on Wednesday.

### New World's Automobile Records.

Fargo, N. D., July 29.—Barney Oldfield opened the Fargo Interstate fair to-day by breaking two world's automobile records on a half-mile track, going the first mile of a three-mile race in 1:13½ and the three miles in 3:51. His mile record beat that made by himself at Winnipeg ten days ago by 4½ seconds, and his three-mile record beat that of his Winnipeg record by 18 seconds.

# NEW YORK WINS SPLENDID GAME

## Giants Defeat St. Louis In An Eleven-Inning Battle.

### CUBS DOWN THE BROOKLYNS.

### Boston Takes Cleveland Into Camp In Only Contest Played In the American League.

### RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

### YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

#### American Association.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDIANAPOLIS. | 1 | MILWAUKEE. | 12 |
| LOUISVILLE. | 0 | ST. PAUL. | 4 |
| MINNEAPOLIS. | 4 | COLUMBUS. | 8 |
| KANSAS CITY. | 3 | TOLEDO. | 3 |

#### National League.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOSTON. | 6 | CHICAGO. | 2 |
| PITTSBURG. | 3 | BROOKLYN. | 1 |
| PHILADELPHIA. | 2 | NEW YORK. | 4 |
| CINCINNATI. | 1 | ST. LOUIS. | 3 |

#### American League.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOSTON. | 4 | Philadel.-St. Louis | |
| CLEVELAND. | 2 | (Rain). | |
| Chicago-Washington (Rain). | | New York-Detroit (Rain). | |

### STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

#### American Association.

| | W. | L. | P.C. | | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toledo. | 57 | 39 | .594 | Milwaukee. | 48 | 48 | .500 |
| Minneap. | 53 | 43 | .561 | Louisville. | 45 | 52 | .464 |
| Columbus. | 53 | 42 | .558 | Indianap. | 40 | 57 | .412 |
| Kansas City. | 49 | 48 | .505 | St. Paul. | 41 | 59 | .410 |

#### National League.

| | W. | L. | P.C. | | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago. | 65 | 24 | .730 | Brooklyn. | 41 | 46 | .456 |
| Pittsburg. | 52 | 33 | .612 | Boston. | 37 | 48 | .435 |
| New York. | 51 | 34 | .600 | Cincinnati. | 36 | 52 | .409 |
| Philadel. | 46 | 37 | .554 | St. Louis. | 21 | 72 | .226 |

#### American League.

| | W. | L. | P.C. | | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago. | 54 | 35 | .607 | New York. | 41 | 45 | .477 |
| Cleveland. | 53 | 36 | .596 | St. Louis. | 36 | 51 | .414 |
| Detroit. | 50 | 34 | .595 | Boston. | 36 | 52 | .409 |
| Philadel. | 49 | 35 | .583 | Washington. | 27 | 55 | .329 |

### SCHEDULE FOR TO-DAY.

#### American Association.

Indianap. at Louisville. St. Paul at Milwaukee. Toledo at Columbus. Minneap. at Kan. City.

#### National League.

Boston at Pittsburg. New York at St. Louis. Brooklyn at Chicago. Phila. at Cincinnati.

#### American League.

Chicago at Washington. Detroit at New York. St. Louis at Philadel. Cleveland at Boston.

### NATIONAL LEAGUE.

#### Chicago 2, Brooklyn 1.

Chicago, July 29.—To-day's game, a pitchers' battle, went nine innings without a score, only one hit being made off Brown and three off McIntyre in that time. In the tenth Lumley hit over the right field fence for a home run. In Chicago's half Alperman fumbled Kling's drive. Howard was sent to bat for Brown and singled; Hofman sacrificed, Sheckard struck out. Schulte was purposely passed and Chance won the game with a hit past second scoring Kling and Howard. Score:

| Chicago. | ab. | bh. | po. | a. | Brook. | ab. | bh. | po. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hofman cf. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Alperman 2b. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Sheckard lf. | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Casey 3b. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Schulte rf. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Lumley rf. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Chance 1b. | 3 | 0 | 13 | 0 | Batch lf. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Steinfeldt 3b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | Jordan 1b. | 4 | 0 | 13 | 1 |
| Tinker ss. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | Maloney cf. | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Evers 2b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | Leeds ss. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Kling c. | 4 | 0 | 9 | 1 | Bergen c. | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Brown p. | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | McIntyre p. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *Howard. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Totals. | 32 | 5 | 30 | 15 | Totals. | 31 | 2 | *29 | 12 |

*Batted for Brown in tenth.
†Two out when winning run scored.

| Innings. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10—T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1—2 |
| Brooklyn. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—1 |

Error—Alperman. Two-base Hit—Sheckard. Home Run—Lumley. Sacrifice Hits—Sheckard, Tinker, Hofman, Casey. Left on Bases—Chicago 9, Brooklyn 11. Bases on Balls—Off McIntyre 4. Hit by Pitcher—Schulte. Struck Out—By Brown 10, by McIntyre 3. Time—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Emslie and Kem.

* * *

#### Boston 6, Pittsburg 3.

Pittsburg, July 29.—Pitcher Duggleby to-day made his first appearance on the home grounds as a member of the Pittsburg team. He did well until the sixth inning, when Boston won the game by hitting him soundly in the middle of the seventh he was relieved by Leever. Lindaman pitched a steady game all the way. Score:

| Pittsb'g. | ab. | bh. | po. | a. | Boston. | ab. | bh. | po. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson rf. | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Bridwell ss. | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Leach cf. | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Tenney 1b. | 5 | 2 | 10 | 1 |
| Wilson lf. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Brain lf. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Wagner ss. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Beaumont cf. | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Ab'lichio 2b. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | Bates rf. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Nealon 1b. | 4 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Marshall lf. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Sheehan 3b. | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | Ritchey 2b. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Gibson c. | 4 | 1 | 4 | 0 | Brown c. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Duggleby p. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | Lindaman p. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Leever p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| *Hallman. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Totals. | 33 | 8 | 27 | 10 | Totals. | 35 | 10 | 27 | 11 |

*Batted for Leever in ninth.

| Innings. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9—T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1—3 |
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0—6 |

Errors—Abbaticchio, Brain. Two-base Hits—Wagner, Sheehan, Abbaticchio, Tenney. Three-base Hits—Tenney, Bridwell. Sacrifice Hits—Lindaman, Brown. Hits—Off Duggleby 8 in six and one-third innings; off Leever 2 in two and two-third innings. Bases on Balls—Off Duggleby 3, off Lindaman 2. Struck Out—By Duggleby 1, by Leever 1, by Lindaman 1. Left on Bases—Pittsburg 7, Boston 6. Time—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Johnstone and Carpenter.

* * *

#### Philadelphia 2, Cincinnati 1.

Cincinnati, July 29.—Errors by Ganzel and Lobert in the first two innings gave Philadelphia enough runs to win the game. Cincinnati was unable to bunch its hits off Sparks, scoring only in the last inning. Score:

| Cincin. | ab. | bh. | po. | a. | Philadel. | ab. | bh. | po. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huggins 2b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | Thomas cf. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Lobert ss. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | Knabe 2b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Mitchell rf. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Titus rf. | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Schlei c. | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | Magee lf. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Ganzel 1b. | 4 | 1 | 9 | 2 | Courtney 3b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Kruger cf. | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | Bransfield 1b. | 4 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Mowrey 3b. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | Moolic ss. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Ewing lf. | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Jacklitsch c. | 3 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Ewing p. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Sparks p. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *McLean. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Mason p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Totals. | 34 | 5 | 27 | 10 |
| Totals. | 34 | 8 | 27 | 13 | | | | | |

*Batted for Ewing in eighth.

| Innings. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9—T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1—1 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—2 |

Errors—Lobert 2, Ganzel. Two-base Hits—Ewing, Kruger, Bransfield. Stolen Bases—Doolin, Kruger. Sacrifice Hits—Doolin. Left on Bases—Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 8. Double Play—Knabe, Doolin and Bransfield. Struck Out—By Ewing 6, by Sparks 4. Bases on Balls—Off Ewing 1, off Mason 1, Hits—Off Ewing 6 in eight innings; off Mason none in one inning. Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Rigler.

* * *

#### New York 4, St. Louis 3.

St. Louis, July 29.—After a wild throw by Mathewson gave St. Louis the two tying runs in the ninth inning to-day, New York won, 4 to 3, in the eleventh on singles by Devlin and Bowerman and Seymour's triple. Score:

| St. Louis. | ab. | bh. | po. | a. | N. Y. | ab. | bh. | po. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Byrne 3b. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 8 | Shannon lf. | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Barry rf. | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Browne rf. | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Knoetchy 1b. | 4 | 1 | 19 | 0 | Devlin 3b. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Burnett cf. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Seymour cf. | 4 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Holly ss. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 7 | Bresnahan c. | 5 | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| Murray lf. | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Bowerm'n 3b. | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Hostetter 2b. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | Dahlen ss. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Noonan c. | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | Doyle 2b. | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Karger p. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | Mathewson p. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Totals. | 39 | 8 | 33 | 24 | Totals. | 40 | 8 | 33 | 15 |

| Innings. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11—T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2—4 |
| St. Louis. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1—3 |

Errors—Byrne, Holly, Mathewson. Three-base Hits—Konetchy, Seymour. Sacrifice Hits—Burnett, Seymour, Mathewson. Stolen Bases—Bresnahan. Left on Bases—St. Louis 6, New York 7. Bases on Balls—Off Karger 2, off Mathewson 2. Struck Out—By Karger 2, by Mathewson 4. Wild Pitches—Karger 2. Time—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—O'Day.

### AMERICAN LEAGUE.

#### Boston 4, Cleveland 2.

Boston, July 29.—Two hits, a sacrifice and errors by Turner and O'Brien in Boston's half of the eighth to-day converted what looked like a victory for the crippled visitors into a 4 to 2 win for the home team. Score:

| Boston. | ab. | bh. | po. | a. | Cleve. | ab. | bh. | po. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barrett lf. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | W. Hinchm'n | | | | |
| Sullivan cf. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | rf. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Congalton rf. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | O'Brien 3b. | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Unglaub 1b. | 3 | 2 | 12 | 0 | Turner ss. | 4 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| G'mshaw 2b. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | Stovall 1b. | 4 | 0 | 12 | 1 |
| Knight 3b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | Bemis c. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Wagner ss. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | H. Hinchman | | | | |
| Criger c. | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2b. | 4 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Winter p. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | Delehanty lf. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | | | | | Birn'ham cf. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | | | Liebhardt p. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | | | | | *Clarke. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals. | 31 | 9 | 27 | 11 | Totals. | 36 | 8 | 24 | 17 |

*Batted for Liebhardt in ninth.

| Innings. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9—T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | *—4 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0—2 |

Errors—Congalton, Grimshaw, Wagner, Turner 2, O'Brien. Two-base Hits—O'Brien. Three-base Hit—Unglaub. Sacrifice Hits—Birmingham, Unglaub. Stolen Base—Criger. Double Plays—H. Hinchman, Turner and Stovall 2; H. Hinchman and Stovall. Left on Bases—Boston 7, Cleveland 9. Bases on Balls—Off Liebhardt 2, off Winter 1. Hit by Pitcher—Sullivan. Struck Out—By Winter 4. Time—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—O'Loughlin.

### SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

#### Shreveport 2, New Orleans 1.

New Orleans, July 29.—Shreveport turned the tables on the locals this afternoon, scoring two runs in the fifth inning as a result of Pitcher Fritz's failure to field bunts, followed by a hit by Lewes, the ball taking a bad bound over Cross' head. Graham pitched excellently for the visitors, allowing but two hits. New Orleans' only run was the result of a base on balls and errors by Massing and Warrender. Score:

| Innings. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9—T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shreveport | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—2 |
| New Orleans | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—1 |

Stolen Bases—Rickert, Sarrie. Sacrifice Hits—Gaston, McIver. Struck Out—By Fritz 6, by Graham 8. Bases on Balls—Off Fritz 5, off Graham 4. Left on Bases—New Orleans 5, Shreveport 11. Hits—Off Fritz—New Orleans 8, Shreveport 1. Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Eldridge and Davis.

#### Birmingham 4, Montgomery 2.

Birmingham, July 29.—Birmingham proved a superior "mudder" this afternoon. The exhibition furnished laughter galore. There was plenty of hitting. Stealing a base was a matter of impossibility. Scores:

| Innings. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9—T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Birmingham | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | *—4 |
| Montgomery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0—2 |

Two-base Hits—Meek, Walters, Baxter, Houtz. Sacrifice Hits—Demont, Smith, Baxter, truck Out—By Clark 4, by Walsh 3. Bases on Balls—Off Clark 2, off Walsh 4. Hit by Pitcher—By Walsh 3, by Clarke 6. Double Plays—Gear and Baxter; Demont, Walters and Meek. Time—One hour and fifty-nine minutes. Umpires—Hackett and Pfenninger.

#### Little Rock 3, Memphis 2.

Little Rock, July 29.—After Memphis had tied the score on two singles and a bad throw to first by Hess in the ninth, Little Rock scored the winning run in the eleventh with none out on Wood's single, a pass to Miller and a wild throw to first by Richards on Bowcock's bunt, which allowed Woods to score from second. Both teams fielded sensationally. Score:

| Innings. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11—T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Little Rock. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1—3 |
| Memphis. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0—2 |

Two-base Hits—Rockenfield 2. Sacrifice Hits—Gilbert 2, Miller, Bowcock, Eyler. Neighbors. Pass. Stolen Base—Rockenfield. Bases on Balls—Off Eyler 1, off Cristall 2. Struck Out—By Eyler 4, by Cristall 2. First on Errors—Little Rock 1, Memphis 2. Left on Bases—Little Rock 13, Memphis 6. Double Play—Page, Rockenfield and Douglass. Time—Two hours and nine minutes. Umpires—Flynn and Rinn.

#### Central League Results.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 29.—Canton made it three straight from Terre Haute to-day. The locals escaped a shutout through a wild throw and in return presented Canton with two runs by listless playing. Score:

| Innings. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9—R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Terre Haute. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 

# BAIL ALLOWED

## Charles Moyer Will Be Released To-day.

SPENDS NIGHT IN JAIL ON ACCOUNT OF HITCH.

MESSAGES POUR IN ON HAYWOOD FROM EVERYWHERE.

## PETTIBONE TRIAL OCTOBER 1.

Boise, July 29.—Chas. H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, and co-defendant with Wm. D. Haywood, acquitted yesterday of the murder of former Gov. Steunenberg, was ordered released on $25,000 bail today by Judge Wood, who presided at the Haywood trial. The attorneys for the Federation expected to have the bond ready for filing to-night, but the arrangements had not been wholly completed at a late hour, and Moyer resigned himself to another night in jail. He will probably be released to-morrow and will leave within twenty-four hours for his home in Denver.

No application for bail was made in the case of George A. Pettibone, the third of the alleged conspirators, but a motion was made for a speedy trial, and his case was ordered set down for Tuesday, October 8.

Counsel intimated to-day that they might apply for bond for Pettibone later, but it is not believed that the State's Attorney will consent.

* * *

**Petibone Case Strongest.**

It has been generally claimed that the State has more incriminating evidence against Pettibone than any of the others, while it has been generally conceded that the case against Moyer is the weakest of the three. The defense in the Haywood case admitted that there were a number of things for Mr. Pettibone to explain as to his association with Harry Orchard and the sending of money to him, but they said it would be time enough to deal with these matters when Pettibone himself was placed on trial.

Haywood to-day continued to receive many congratulations from all sections of the country. Aside from the personal congratulations of the senders, the messages have nearly all expressed the sentiment that "labor has triumphed over the oppressive measures of capital."

Haywood spent to-day at the cottage occupied by his family, and received many callers. He expects to leave for Denver on Thursday.

The matter of releasing Moyer on bail and fixing the time for Pettibone's trial came up before Judge Wood at 10 o'clock this morning, but was postponed until 2 p. m. to allow further conferences between counsel for the defense and for the prosecution. Strenuous efforts were made to secure the consent of the State's Attorney to the release of Pettibone, but without avail.

The big court room, with its empty jury box and benches, appeared far different from the closing days of the trial, when hundreds of people were turned away from every section. Moyer and Pettibone were brought into court at 2 o'clock. The latter's wife was present, and broke down and cried when the order was made releasing Moyer and holding her husband. It was said to-night that Pettibone may be taken back to the Canyon county jail at Caldwell until the time for his trial arrives. The case and the prisoners were brought to Boise six months ago on a change of venue from Canyon to Ada county.

* * *

**Borah Willing For Bail.**

Attorney Darrow, of Chicago, made the formal application for Moyer's release and no word of objection was interposed by Senator Borah, representing the State. When it came to fixing the amount Senator Borah named $25,000.

"That is reasonable and suits us," said Mr. Darrow.

Judge Wood said he would personally approve the bond and would make it continuing so Moyer could remain at his home in Colorado until wanted. As a Pettibone, Mr. Darrow urged that the earliest possible date be fixed for his trial.

The next term of court begins September 4, and Judge Wood said he would like to clear the calendar as far as possible before going into trial. October 8 was then set as the date, and agreeable to all concerned.

Bond for Moyer is to be given in an unique way, suggested by Attorney Peter Breen, of Butte, Mont., who has been associated with the defense. The Butte local of the Western Federation of Miners is the richest in the organization and, Mr. Breen said, carries a deposit of from $100,000 to $140,000 constantly in the bank. Arrangements were made by wire to-day by Mr. Breen to have the Butte union make $25,000 subject to draft by the First National Bank of Boise. Some officers of the Boise bank will sign the bail bond as surety. A telegram to Mr. Breen to-night said the arrangements at Butte had been completed.

* * *

**Personal Bond Offered.**

"We were offered personal bond in several times the amount desired here in Boise," said Mr. Breen to-night, "but we prefer not to impose upon any of our friends to that extent when the Butte union has such a large surplus and was anxious for the honor of showing its confidence in the president of the Federation."

Discussion of the verdict in the Haywood case was widespread to-day, the concensus of opinion being that the jury had done its duty as it saw it, and should not be criticised. Editorial comment of the local papers is to this effect.

**BIG CELEBRATION**

**Planned By Miners When Haywood Reaches Denver.**

Denver, July 29.—Secretary-Treasurer Haywood's return to Denver will be made the occasion of a great demonstration in this city by the Western Federation of Miners and other labor organizations. The date of his arrival has not yet been announced, but he is expected to arrive the last of this week. Arrangements are already being made to run special trains from Cripple Creek and other places to bring members of the Federation and others to Denver to join in celebration of Haywood's acquittal at Boise.

It is announced that one feature of the celebration will be a parade of Federation members, the first in this city in three years.

Telegrams of congratulation on the result of the Boise trial were received to-day at Federation headquarters in this city from all parts of the country and abroad.

Some of Haywood's union coworkers are proclaiming him to be the logical candidate for the presidency on the Socialist ticket. As candidate for Governor of Colorado last year, when in prison in Idaho, he received 16,338 votes.

**Found Unconscious On Floor.**

Mrs. Hazel Miller, who lives at 611 Brook street, was found unconscious upon the floor at her home by her husband when he returned from a short walk about 9:45 o'clock last night. She was taken to the City Hospital. Mrs. Miller is forty years old and has no family except her husband. Her condition is not considered serious.

# NELSON AND JIMMY BRITT

## Famous Lightweights To Meet To-morrow Night At San Francisco.

WEIGHTS MAY BE CHANGED.

Joe Gans At Los Angeles and Expects To Meet George Memsic Very Soon.

OTHER GOSSIP OF THE RING.

THE next big boxing contest of importance which is definitely settled is the Jimmy Britt-Battling Nelson contest at San Francisco to-morrow evening. The contest is scheduled for the Auditorium Rink and is set for twenty rounds.

The weight question was originally planned for 133 pounds at 3 o'clock, but I am of the impression that an agreement may be made between the managers to increase this avoirdupois to some extent, writes Malachy Hogan. On account of the sudden postponement of the go, which was originally set for July 3, there was a hitch in the training of each man. It was not until a week later that the date was again set.

This caused each man to knock off work for a time. Nelson was about 140 pounds in weight when he started to train and had taken off a couple of pounds of this when word was received that the go would be held over. As the three weeks in which the men have been working do not give overmuch opportunity to take off weight except by drastic measures, I would not be surprised to see them weigh about 135 or 136 when they step in the ring.

Although the bout is announced as being for the lightweight championship, the present holder of the title, of course, is Gans. With no title at stake, there is little reason why the men should not raise their weight. If they can be stronger and put up a better fight by going in at the higher figure, they should certainly be permitted to do so.

The bout is chiefly of interest from the Chicago standpoint, as putting Nelson in line again for the return match with Gans. It must be confessed that Gans has the right to name the weight at which he will box.

* * *

Joe Gans has joined the pugilistic squad now stopping at Los Angeles and expects to meet George Memsic, otherwise known as Jimmy Burns, before McCarey's club the middle of next month. Joe is to get a purse of $3,000, win, lose or draw, and it would seem as if he need not worry about the last two possibilities. Sturdy a boy as Memsic is, Gans seems so much cleverer that the colored champion finds things getting a bit too hot for him at mixing he can step back and take to sparring for a time.

He ought to be able to stay away in that fashion and easily get the verdict if he finds the pace too trying. The bout ought to be a good attraction, as Los Angeles is well filled with visitors at this time of the year. Just how the public of the city will respond to the bouts, however, remains to be seen.

This same array of pugilistic talent in the city looms up in pretty formidable style. Jim Jeffries is there and is said to have started training. Tommy Burns has been buzzing around in an automobile and has been investing in theatrical stock in San Francisco. Al Kaufman is there and there is talk of matching him with Rogers, the huge boxer Tom O'Rourke picked up in New York lately.

* * *

Just what the outlook is for the boxing game in San Francisco remains to be seen. No hint has yet been given that Acting Mayor Taylor has anything against the Britt-Nelson bout, but he has expressed himself strongly against the continuance of some such battles as have been held there. The continuous boxing in minor clubs arcoss the bay is thought to have aroused some sentiment against the sport in all portions of the region.

* * *

Another British boxer is to try his luck on these shores. Young Joseph, a Hebrew boxer of London, who has attained considerable fame in his own locality, is to try his fortunes with some of our lightweights, provided the necessary bout is forthcoming. He weighs 133 pounds, but has been fighting not more than a year since in the 126-pound division.

According to British critics Joseph is slow, but is possessed of tremendous strength. He has never been knocked out, although he has been landed on many a time hard enough to stow the average man away. If the reports about him are true he must be a second Joe Grim when it comes to taking punishment.

Mere ability to stand punching, however, is a doubtful asset on which to come to this country. If he is slow, for instance, Abe Attell might go out of his class and take him on. Abe probably would not get hit in the entire bout.

* * *

It is said that three South Africans are making a big hit in England, and that they will sail for this country shortly. Andrew Jeptha, of Johannesburg, a welterweight; Arthur Ellis, a heavyweight, and Arthur Harman, a lightweight, have all won fights before the National Sporting Club.

South Africa is a comparatively new country from which to draw pugilistic material, and on this account it may cut some figure in the ring later. Rudolph Upholtz, who has been fighting in semi-windups for the last year, is a native of South Africa, and says that some good men have been produced there. It may be that the cape will furnish material for a good international contest.

It's the young countries that furnish the best pugilistic material every time, even if the boxer himself may be of foreign parentage. In proportion to population, Australia has turned out as many good men as the United States, and far more than England has done. It may be that the cape country will fall into line.

Interest in these visitors, of course, will center in Arthur Ellis, but there is no ground on which to imagine that they will prove a factor in the ring here. He has beaten none but the inferior lot of British fighters, and his South African record is comparatively worthless as a means of comparison, simply because he has been meeting unknown men. If he was really a first-class boxer he would have been heard from at once, it would seem. When a new pugilistic star drops into the boxing pond he generally makes a loud enough splash to be heard, if he is much good.

# RIVER AND WEATHER.

**LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.**

**Latitude, 38° 15'. Longitude, 85° 45' West From Greenwich.**

Reports of maximum temperature and precipitation for the twenty-four hours ended July 29 at 7 p. m.:

| Stations. | Temp. | Pre. | Stations. | Temp. | Pre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abilene | 92 | .00 | Marquette | 64 | T. |
| Amarillo | 84 | .00 | Memphis | 82 | 1.60 |
| Atlanta | 86 | .22 | Modena | 60 | .00 |
| Bismarck | 88 | .0 | Montgomery | 88 | .10 |
| Cairo | 84 | 1.86 | Nashville | 82 | .32 |
| Cincinnati | 84 | .12 | New Orleans | 90 | .00 |
| Charlotte | 86 | .50 | New York | 74 | .10 |
| Chattanooga | 82 | .12 | North Platte | 88 | .00 |
| Chicago | 74 | .00 | Oklahoma | 88 | .00 |
| C'p's Christi | 88 | .00 | Omaha | 80 | .00 |
| Davenport | 84 | .00 | Palestine | 94 | T. |
| Dodge | 84 | .00 | Pittsburg | 80 | .00 |
| El Paso | 88 | .02 | San Antonio | 100 | .01 |
| Fort Smith | 88 | T. | Shreveport | 94 | .12 |
| Galveston | 88 | .00 | St. Louis | 82 | .08 |
| Indianapolis | 84 | .01 | St. Paul | 80 | .00 |
| Jacksonville | 88 | .00 | Vicksburg | 80 | 1.10 |
| Kansas City | 82 | .00 | Washington | 72 | .80 |
| Little Rock | 86 | .16 | Yel'st'ne P'k | 74 | .01 |

T—Trace rainfall.

SEMI-DAILY OBSERVATIONS.

| [Official.] Louisville, July 29, 1907. | 7 a. m. | 7 p. m. |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer | 29.88 | 29.80 |
| Temperature | 61 | 81 |
| Dew point | 60 | 65 |
| Relative humidity | 90 | 61 |
| Wind velocity | 8 | 4 |
| State of weather | Cloudy. | Clear. |

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

Constants and Normals.

| [Official.] Louisville, July 29, 1907. | |
|---|---|
| Maximum temperature | 88 |
| Minimum temperature | 63 |
| Mean temperature | 76 |
| Normal | 78 |
| Departure for day | —3 |
| Deporture for month | +40 |
| Departure since March 1 | —101 |
| Prevailing wins | NW |
| Mean barometer | 29.88 |
| Mean relative humidity | 76 |
| Character of day | P'tly Cl'dy. |
| Total precipitation | .13 |
| Normal | .12 |
| Departure for day | +.01 |
| Departure for month | +2.10 |
| Departure since March 1 | —42 |

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

The river was falling last evening, with 4 feet 7 inches on the falls, 6 feet 9 inches in the canal and 15 feet 2 inches at the locks. Business on the wharf was fairly good. The weather was partly cloudy and pleasant.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

City of Louisville, Capt. Brennan, for Cincinnati at 5 p. m.....Morning Star, Capt. Zoll, for Evansville, at 4 p. m.....Helen M. Gould, Capt. Supree, for Carrollton, at 4 p. m.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

City of Cincinnati from and to Cincinnati....Helen M. Gould from and to Carrollton....Falls City from and to Kentucky river....Bellevue from and to Grandview.

DRIFTWOOD.

The Cincinnati packets are doing a heavy traffic in passengers, but freight business is light....The City of Louisville will be the Cincinnati packet to-day at 5 p. m.....Capt. J. K. Westfall, now Superintendent of the Home for Aged and Infirm, was on the river for many years in the Louisville and Henderson trade. Nineteen years ago Capt. Westfall was commander of the Steamer Rainbow, which was a fine sidewheeler and nearly twice as large as the Tell City or the Morning Star. In those days the boats plying between Louisville and Evansville and Henderson were much larger than the ones now in that trade. Capt. Westfall is still very fond of the river and keeps up his acquaintance with the many friends he made along the Ohio during his long term of service....The Falls City came in at 7 o'clock yesterday morning from the Kentucky river. She brought down a large lot of leaf tobacco and some country produce and returned at 4 p. m. with a number of passengers....The Morning Star will be the Evansville packet at 4 p. m. to-day. The stage of water is favorable for rapid and safe transit of passengers between all points along the Ohio as far as Evansville....The Peters Lee will be the Memphis packet, leaving here Thursday at noon....Capt. Ed Howard has added a new department to his shipyard at Jeffersonville. He is now building motorboats, and has seven or eight of these beautiful crafts on the ways. Men of means are now ordering motorboats at many points on the Ohio, and they are becoming very popular in the Louisville harbor. The motorboats these boats were built in the East, but as Capt. Howard can build anything from a skiff to an ocean steamship he concluded to build motorboats, and as soon as he started this department got orders at once for seven of them. The boats are built at various prices, from $300 up to $3,000, or $30,000, if the owner can afford to have a river yacht....Howard's shipyard is now employing several hundred men. Capt. Howard has seven boats on the ways as follows: Sternwheel cottonboat for Monroe, La.; sternwheel cottonboat for Mobile, Ala.; two steel snagboats for the United States Government, to be used at Vicksburg; on steel dredgeboat to be used by the United States Government at Cincinnati; two mattress barges to be used by the river commission at Vicksburg; one wooden towboat to be used by the Government in the Muskingum river in Ohio. As usual, Capt. Howard has other work under consideration. He probably has not been idle for fifty years, and he has done more to encourage commerce on the Ohio than any other man on its shores. Should the United States Government order improvements which would give a six-foot stage from Pittsburg to Cairo, Capt. Howard would be employing 3,000 men at his yards instead of 300....A meeting of the Rivers and Harbors Commission has been called to meet at Pittsburg on August 12. The meeting will be held in the Federal building, and the practicability of securing a six-foot stage will be thoroughly discussed. Capt. Howard, Col. W. W. Hite and other prominent rivermen will probably attend. If Louisville had a six-foot stage the year round between Cincinnati and Evansville she would regain much of her ante-bellum river commerce.

## RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 29.—[Special.]—A rapid fall of the water in the upper Ohio river will compel the raising of Davis Island dam to-morrow. There was 6.4 feet at the dam this evening and falling. No. 2 Ohio river will be raised Wednesday.

Capt. Isaac B. Williams, United States Inspector of steam vessels in this port, leaves to-day on a twenty-one days' leave of absence. Maj. S. R. Dumbaugh, who has charge of this district, will inspect boats while Capt. Williams is away.

The Raymond Horner lost two loaded barges at Wheeling, this being the only accident reported from the recent coal shipments. The Sam Clark arrived yesterday with a tow of empty crafts. The Keystone State will turn back from Marietta to-morrow after a lay-up resulting from a burned out boiler.

The Rivers and Harbors Committee of the Chamber of Commerce meets to-morrow to complete plans for the sessions to be held before the reviewing board of United States engineers, beginning August 12.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 29.—River nine feet nine inches, falling. Departed: Bessie Smith, Parkersburg, 11 a. m.; Royal, Clarington, 4 p. m.; Ben Hur, Parkersburg, 10 p. m. Down with coal: Volunteer, 9 a. m.; Charly Jutte and Monitor, 10 a. m.; R. Budd, 11:20 a. m. Up light: Charly Jutte, 3 p. m.

Cincinnati, O., July 29.—[Special.]—At 6 p. m. to-day the Ohio river at Cincinnati was twenty feet three inches and rising. The departures of packets from the port of Cincinnati to-day were: Greenland, for Pomeroy; Courier, for Maysville; Bonanza, for Madison, and City of Louisville, for Louisville. The packets due Tuesday are: Virginia, from Pittsburg; Tacoma, from Pomeroy; Courier, from Maysville; Lizzie Bay, from Madison and City of Cincinnati, from Louisville. The Virginia leaves for Pittsburg Tuesday. The Tacoma leaves Tuesday for Pomeroy. The City of Cincinnati leaves for Louisville Tuesday. The Katherine Davis passed down to-day. The United States snagboat Woodruff returned to the port to-day. Clear and cool.

Madison, Ind., July 29.—[Special.]—River 14.6 feet, stationary; fair, warm. Business good.

Cairo, Ills., July 29.—River 32.6 feet, stationary. Fair, warm. Arrived: Herman Pfeocke, Lower Mississippi, 9 a. m.; Government boat Golden Rod, Cincinnati, 9 a. m.; T. H. Davis, Upper Ohio, 5 p. m. Departed: Golden Rod, Cincinnati, 1 p. m.

St. Louis, July 29.—River 36.7 feet, a fall of three-tenths in forty-eight hours. Fair, warm. Arrived: Stacker Lee, Memphis. Departed: City of Saltillo, Tennessee river.

Memphis, Tenn., July 29.—[Special.]—River 24.7, rise of nine-tenths in forty-eight hours. Ferd Herold arrived from St. Louis and rturned at noon. Georgia Lee arrived from Cincinnati. Kate Adams departed for Arkansas City. Towboat Beaver, with barges of stone, passed down. Steamer D. Crayling arrived from St. Paul en rounte to Red River.

## MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York, July 29.—Sailed: Steamer Eugenis, Cagliari, Trieste, etc.

Rotterdam, July 29.—Arrived: Steamer Atlantian, New Orleans via Havre.

Hamburg, July 29, 6 p. m.—Arrived: Steamer Amerike, New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Glasgow, July 28.—Arrived: Steamer Corinthian, Montreal.

Christiansand, July 28, 5 p. m.—Arrived: Steamer United States, New York, for Copenhagen.

Naples, July 28.—Arrived: Steamer Romanic, New York via Ponta Del Gade, etc., for Genoa.

Muroran, July 25.—Sailed: For Eva (from Rio Go), San Francisco.

Montivedo, July 28.—Sailed: Steamer Hermonthis (from Tacoma), Hamburg.

Hamburg, July 27.—Sailed: Steamer Ituari, San Francisco.

Rotterdam, July 27.—Sailed: Steamer Petersburg (from Libau), New York.

Naples, July 28.—Sailed: Steamer Europe, New York.

Plymouth, July 29, 1:30 p. m.—Sailed: Steamer Pennsylvania, from Hamburg and Boulogne for New York.

Delaware Breakwater, July 29.—Passed up: Steamer Noordland, Liverpool via Queenstown for Philadelphia.

Plymouth, July 29, 1:30 p. m.—Sailed: Steamer Pennsylvania (from Hamburg and Boulogne), New York.

Brow Head, July 29.—Steamer Zeeland, New York, for Dover and Antwerp, 145 miles southwest at 10 a. m.; will probably reach Dover 2 p. m. Tuesday.

Hamburg, July 29.—Arrived: Steamer Batavia, New York.

Gibraltar, July 29.—Arrived: Steamer Slavonia, New York, etc.

Philadelphia, July 29.—Arrived: Noordland, Liverpool.

Montreal, July 29.—Arrived. Ionian, Glasgow.

Sable Island, July 29.—Steamer Pannonia, Naples for New ork, 200 miles south at 5:10 p. m.ft will dock at 7:30 a. m. Thursday.

**Naples, July 25.—Arrived:** Steamer Potsdam, Rotterdam.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

**Condition of Market Shown By Deeds Recorded In Courthouse.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F. W. Currey to Emma Knight, 30 feet, west side State, 922 feet north of Frankfort avenue | $ | |
| Elizabeth Williams to Tom W. Manly, 50 feet, east side Cypress, 225 feet south of Dumesnil | | 1 |
| R. C. Barclay to A. Schellberg, 50 feet, west side Bellevue, 308 feet northwest of Long.. | | 1 |
| Ella B. Crawford to S. B. Lane, 4 acres in Jefferson county | | 600 |
| Francis Scherer to Anton Hauber, 24 feet, east side Jane, 202 feet south of Sycamore.. | | 1 |
| Illinois Life Insurance Co. to Herbert W. Packard, 69 feet, west side Twenty-seventh, 96 feet south of Elliott | | 1,000 |
| Illinois Life Insurance Co. to Herbert W. Packard, 75 feet, west side Thirty-fourth, 162 feet south of Rowan; 92 feet, west side Thirty-fifth, 282 feet north of Duncan | | 600 |
| J. W. Fowler to J. Nevin, 30 feet, south side St. Xavier, between Twenty-second and Crop | | 1 |
| D. L. Meriwether to Anna M. Hunter, 33 acres in Jefferson county | | 2,000, etc. |
| O. P. Elzey to F. Stinson, south 25 feet lot 14, block 6, Wilder Park | | 200, etc. |
| Alex. G. Barrett to Annie B. Tyler, 53 acres in Jefferson county | | 12,500 |
| H. Jackson Laufer to F. E. Hand, northeast 35 feet lot 6, block 1, Duker's addition | | 1 |
| F. E. Hand to H. J. Laufer, northeast 35 feet lot 6, block 1, Duker's addition | | 1 |
| Lillie Land Company to John A. McDowell, 54 feet, Magnolia, 105 feet east of Brook | | 786, etc. |
| Moses Pulverman to James J. Carr, 25 feet, south side Bank, 155 feet west of Thompson Lane | | 1 |
| James J. Carr to Moses Pulverman, 25 feet, south side Bank, 155 feet west of Thompson's Lane | | 1 |
| Bell Caldwell to Mary A. Ray, 6 acres in Jefferson county. | | 3,000, etc. |
| C. A. Ray to Bell Caldwell, 100 feet, south side Grand avenue, 150 feet west of Twenty-eighth | | 538, etc. |


**FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.**

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—Near Lyndon, 3¼ acres on car line, in sight of station; covered with beautiful forest trees. Only this one piece left.

FOR SALE—At a bargain price, on monthly payments, attractive 4-room cottage, right on Second-st. cars.

FOR SALE—In West End, near Broadway and Thirty-fourth, attractive new home; $2,200 will buy it if taken at once.

We have a client who wants to pay for a well-located cottage home in cash and beautiful vacant property. Come to see us. We can trade with you.
TERRY & TICE,
833 Paul Jones bldg.

FOR SALE—Suburban home, 7 rooms and bath; stone foundation, metal roof, city water, no city taxes; lot 154x210; shade, fruit. Home phones 3596 or 141.

FOR SALE—A very attractive 2½-story pressed brick residence of 8 rooms and attic; near Kentucky and Brook; write at once to secure something nice. Address M 13, this office.

**FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.**

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE — CHEAP, FLOOR CASES, CIGAR CASES, SHOWCASES AND WALL CASES, BAR FIXTURES, OFFICE PARTITIONS, SAFES, DESK, SCALES, MEAT AND MILK BOXES, COUNTERS AND SHELVING. AT L. GRAUMAN & CO., 725 WEST JEFFERSON ST.

FOR SALE—Lease and good-will of the New Richmond House, Paducah, the finest and largest $1 a day hotel in Kentucky; enjoying a large patronage; 45,000 transients registered in past three years. Reason for selling, want to go West. Address BUD DALE, Paducah, Ky.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Four-passenger Oldsmobile, in excellent condition; will sell cheap or trade for horses, mules or vehicles, equal value; auto at McBurnie & Co., Broadway and Jackson. Address E. R. BAGLEY, Bowling Green, Ky.

FOR SALE—Open and top delivery, express, butcher, laundry or department store wagons; all sizes and styles at prices that will save you from $40 to $75; cash or easy terms. MORAN CARRIAGE CO., 230 W. Main st.

FOR SALE — Attention, carpenters and builders, 1,000 new doors, all sizes and kinds, some slightly damaged; also 2,000 feet of casing, cheap. L. GRAUMAN & CO., 725 W. Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—A fine, sound work horse; 6 years old; 15½ hands; reasonable price. Apply Room 311 Keller bldg. Home phone 1550. Cumb. Main 2068.

FOR SALE—Automobile; one 2-cylinder touring car, 18 h.-p.; side entrance; at a bargain. PRINCE WELLS, 718-20 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—CINDERS, in carload lots; can be shipped anywhere. SCANLON COAL CO., Incorporated. Telephones 105.

FOR SALE—A tailor shop with a good trade; selling on account of sickness. Inquire at H. SCHOENING'S, 513 W. Mkt.

FOR SALE—Grocery and meat market, horse and wagon; good stand. Inquire of P. WINKLER SONS, 301 E. Market.

FOR SALE—Splendid family horse; suitable for buggy or surrey. Apply FRED G. JONES & CO., Brook and A.

FOR SALE—Horse and sewing machine wagon; good as new. Apply 2510 Griffiths ave., in rear.

FOR SALE—EDISON RECORDS for August now on sale at 942 W. Market st. IRWIN SIMONS.

FOR SALE—Second-hand plate and 35m cameras. GEORGE E. CROSS CO., Incorporated, 417 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Standing bookkeeping desk, 5 ft. long. C. D. HAUGER, 128 W. Market st.

FOR SALE—Established electric supply and contracting business. 412 Second st.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 wines and liquors. AUGUST HOLLENBACH, 248 Third st.

**WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.**

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—We need what you waste. Save cast-off clothing, newspapers and your household waste. Phone Main 2260, H 7062, wagon call. THE SALVATION ARMY INDUSTRIAL DEPT.

WANTED—
MOVED to new quarters.
LOU. ORNAMENTAL GLASS CO.,
732 Third avenue.

WANTED TO RENT—An attractive 4 to 6-room apartment south central part of city; give exact location, conveniences and rent. Address Y 196, this office.

WANTED—2 or 3-story brick home; modest price; south of Broadway, on or near Second, Third or Fourth. TERRY & TICE, 833 Paul Jones bldg.

WANTED—To rent good farm on shares by experienced farmer, with good references. Send me your address. Address C. C. 99, this office.

WANTED—To buy all kinds of STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES; also merchandise. L. GRAUMAN & CO., 725 W. Jefferson.

WANTED—To buy a 5 or 6-room house in a good location; do not want to pay much over $2,000. Address H 153, this office.

WANTED—Umbrellas recovered and repaired on short notice. GEORGE E. CROSS CO., Incorporated, 417 Fourth ave.

WANTED—Board for gentleman and sister; 2 rooms. Address, with terms, W 196, this office.

WANTED—Diamonds and old gold bought for cash. JULE STEINAU, 624 Fourth.

WANTED—To buy a 2 or 3-h. p. 110 direct motor. Address P. O. Box 553.

WANTED—50 teams at Fourteenth and Oak; $4.50 per day.

WANTED—25 wagon teams at Fourth and Chestnut.

**WANTED—SALESMEN.**

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Experienced traveling salesmen for Kentucky; none but those with established trade need apply. AMERICAN CLOTHING COMPANY, 1403-1411 Preston,

WANTED—2 more salesmen. Good proposition with advancement. 707 W. Jefferson.

**WANTED—AGENTS.**

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Agents; canning and preserving made easy; housekeepers' delight; agents make $10 a day; season is here; sold only through agents; new; write for territory and free sample. PEASE MFG. CO., Dept. 10, Buffalo, N. Y.

**WANTED—MALE HELP.**

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; few weeks completes; 60 chairs constantly busy; licensed instructors; tools given, diplomas granted; wages Saturdays; positions waiting; wonderful demand for graduates. Write for catalogue. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Civil service examination! Having recently resigned, I will prepare a class for the coming Internal revenue examination, beginning Aug. 6; six years' experience. Terms $7.50. H. J. Graham, Ph. B., LL. B., care Truman's Business College.

WANTED—Three first-class experienced pressmen, who can handle black and color work. Union shop. Scale $23.50 per week. To high-grade men demonstration of their worth will pay above the scale. Apply at once, W. B. CONKEY CO., Hammond, Ind.

WANTED—I made $50,000 in five years in the mail order business; began with $5. Anyone can do the work home in spare time. Send for free booklet. Tells how to get started. MANAGER, Box 441, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—GO TO SEA!—If you are between 17 and 35 years of age call at the Navy Recruiting Station, in the Post-office building, and investigate positions in the navy; pay $16 to $70 per month.

WANTED—Man and wife, white or colored; man to be experienced gardener; to live in country; must have references. Apply Room 512 Louisville Trust Co. bldg., bet. 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—3 first-class nonunion, experienced lead pipe work plumbers. Eight-hour day; highest wages to right men; steady job. BROWNE & BORUM, Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—Buyer for good paying winter and summer resort hotel, near gulf coast; going at bargain for thirty days. ARMSTRONG & McCALL, Clearwater, Fla.

WANTED—High-grade advertising men to handle side line of unique advertising specialties. For terms write RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Any intelligent person may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. PRESS SYNDICATE, Lockport, N. Y.

1 WANTED—First-class nonunion brass-moulders; steady work; good pay. ED. WILLSVILLE BRASS CO., Edwardsville, Ill.

WANTED—Young men to wash windows in Paul Jones bldg.; wages $40 per mo. JNO. H. BRAND & CO., 819 Paul Jones Bldg.

1 WANTED—Forwarder, who can do marbling; eighteen per week; steady job. ILLINOIS PRINTING CO., Danville, Ill.

WANTED—25 or 30 boys, 14 to 18 years of age; good positions, steady work. Apply MENGEL BOX CO., Twelfth and Ormsby.

WANTED—Machinery molders; nonunion; best wages; steady work. THE WEBER FOUNDRY CO., Cincinnati, O.

1 WANTED—Cabinetmakers to work on store and office fixtures. Apply R. MANSFELD & SON, 621-625 E. Market.

WANTED—Experienced solicitor for city and adjacent territory. Apply with references O 21, this office.

**WANTED—FEMALE HELP.**

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Colored cook to live in country; no washing or ironing; good wages; must be competent. Apply Room 512 Louisville Trust Co. bldg., bet. 12 and 1 o'clock.

1 WANTED—Any intelligent person may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. PRESS SYNDICATE, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Young lady stenographer and assistant bookkeeper; desirable, steady position if capable. HARCOURT & CO., 529 Third st.

**FOR SALE—TYPEWRITERS.**

Advertisements under this head 12c a line. Nothing taken for less than 25c

YOU CAN RENT AN OLIVER TYPEWRITER for $3 per month; convenient at home. THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER AGENCY, 416 W. Jefferson.

**BUSINESS CHANCES.**

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—To buy a small cash business. Address P. O. Box 497, Louisville, Ky.

**BOARDING.**

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

BOARDING—Furnished room, with board. Best of references. 1114 Second st.

**SUMMER BOARDING.**

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

BOARDING—Near Harrods Creek, a room for two; excellent board. Address MRS. WILLIAM MATHEWS, Harrods Creek, R. F. D. No. 20, or telephone.

**BOARDING—JAMESTOWN, VA.**

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION VISITORS engage rooms in advance; select location, one block from Exposition care; $1 day, meals extra. MRS. HOWLETT, 512 Twenty-eighth st., Norfolk, Va.

Sofia Hohenburg, New York, for Venice, etc.

Shanghai, July 29.—Arrived (previously): Steamer Admiral Olry, Antwerp for Honolulu and San Francisco.

New York, July 29.—Arrived: Steamer

FOR SALE—
A Double 2-Story Brick Residence,
Now renting for $26.50 a month, only
$2,750.
Arthur E. Mueller & Co.
(Incorporated)
347 FIFTH ST.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
If you are,
Patronize the "OLD RELIABLE" KENTUCKY LOAN CO.
All we ask is that you give us an opportunity to compare our rates and methods of doing business with those of other companies.
423 Fourth, cor. Green. Over jewelry store. Call, write or phone 2495.

IT WILL SURPRISE YOU HOW WE LOAN MONEY AT SUCH A LOW RATE of interest ON ANY SECURITY or on your plain note. Call and investigate our way of doing business.
UNION LOAN AND SECURITY CO.,
413 W. Market st., second floor.
Home phone 1516 and our agent will call.

MONEY FOR HIRE.
Use our money; it will cost less.
From the oldest, biggest and best.
Loans on furniture. Loans on salary.
FALLS CITY LOAN CO.,
Entrance 407 Fourth ave., cor. Jefferson.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE and others upon their own names, without security; cheapest rates; easiest payments; offices in 60 principal cities; save yourself money by getting our terms first. TOLMAN, Room 319 Equitable bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.
Low Rates—Easy Payments.
AMERICAN LOAN CO.,
421 W. Jefferson, 2d floor.

IF you need money, get our rates before borrowing elsewhere. WEST END LOAN CO., 1619 W. Market st.

MONEY loaned on furniture or any securities. GLOBE SECURITY AND TRUST CO., 209 Fourth ave.

MONEY to loan on salary and furniture. FIDELITY LOAN CO., rooms 1 and 2, 502 Fourth st.

LOANS—On furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. EAST-END LOAN CO., 731 E. Broadway.

**FOR RENT—HOUSES.**

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—
If you are looking for a home to rent, in either a large or small house, call and examine my large list of "For Rents."
I have made the rental business a specialty, and my list is being renewed constantly, so that you can surely find what you want.
Houses of medium rent in Louisville are very scarce, so if you see anything advertised, call and examine it at once.
BRUNER,
Rent Agent,
355 Fifth st.

FOR RENT—752 THIRD ST., west side of Third, near Broadway, 3-story brick, 10 rooms and bathroom, modern plumbing, newly painted and papered. RENT $35 A MONTH. W. C. PRIEST & CO., 351 Fifth st.

FOR RENT—Desirable house at Beechmont; city conveniences; large lot; good barn; white rooms above; close to station. Apply to L. E. REID & CO., 426 W. Jefferson.

FOR RENT—Storehouse at 411 W. Market, formerly occupied by Lincoln Savings Bank; good central location. Apply to LINCOLN SAVINGS BANK, three doors east.

FOR RENT—New modern 8-room house, 1908 Coral ave.; fine location; plenty of shade; $30. EDW. F. WEIGEL, Home phone 8129.

FOR RENT—7-room house; gas and water and natural gas; 2012 Floyd st. Apply to W. C. PRIEST & CO., 351 Fifth.

**FOR RENT—APARTMENTS.**

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this

# FIRST SESSION

## Held Last Night By Methodist Conference.

NEW ALBANY DISTRICT MEETING LASTS OVER TO-MORROW.

PRESIDING ELDER DR. JOHN POUCHER, IN CHAIR.

### AMITY IN TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

The annual sessions of the New Albany District meeting of the Indiana M. E. Conference began last night in the Main-street M. E. church, at New Albany, and will continue until to-morrow afternoon. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Dr. John Poucher, presiding elder, and a number of delegates from the various churches of the district were present. After the devotional exercises, an address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Fitzwater, field secretary of the Board of Home Missions, his subject being "America for Christ."

There will be sessions held this morning at 8:30 o'clock, this afternoon at 1:45 o'clock and to-night at 8:15 o'clock. To-morrow the sessions will begin at 8:15 a. m. and at 1:30 p. m. Over 100 delegates, including ministerial and lay, are expected to be present. This evening a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Albert Hurlstone, pastor of the Roberts's Park church, Indianapolis. Dr. Hurlstone was for a number of years pastor of Trinity M. E. church, New Albany, and is popular with all classes in that city.

### DEFAMATORY UTTERANCES

**Charged Against Henry Terstegge In Damage Suit.**

Covey Aldridge, by his next friend, Geo. H. Aldridge, has filed a suit in the Floyd Circuit Court, at New Albany, to recover $6,000 as damages from Henry Terstegge, a wealthy and prominent citizen of the Silver Hills, west of that city, on account of alleged unwarranted arrest, and also for alleged false accusations of larceny.

In his complaint Aldridge alleges that on June 12, 1907, while holding a position as conductor of a street car, he was arrested on the car by William Adams, Chief of Police of New Albany, and taken through the public streets to the Central police station, where he was confined for thirty minutes. He further avers that the arrest was without a warrant and that it had been instigated by the defendant, who had charged him with having stolen a watch from himself or member of his family. For this reason he demands $5,000 as damages on account of the shame and humiliation caused him.

He asks also for $1,000 as damages for the reason that, he alleges, the defendant had, on June 13, in the presence of good and worthy citizens, said to him: "You know you have got that watch. Or you took it to some pawnbroker. Why don't you tell where it is? I have been told by three responsible persons that they have seen you with that watch." On account of these remarks the plaintiff asserts that he has been greatly injured in his good name and reputation. The attorneys for the plaintiff are Paris & Trusty and George H. Hester.

### OVER TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

**Likely Neither Prof. Scott Nor Prof. White Will Preside.**

The questions as to who will preside over the proceedings of the Floyd County Teachers' Institute, to be held jointly with that of Clark county, at the Chautauqua next week, will probably be amicably settled, as the persons having controversy over the question have partially agreed to yield in this instance to their contentions, and it is probable that Prof. H. E. Buerk, principal of the New Albany High School, will act as presiding officer in the place of Prof. Levi Scott or Roy L. White, both of whom claim the office of Superintendent of Schools of Floyd county.

Heretofore it has been the prerogative of the County Superintendent of Schools to preside over the sessions of the Teachers' Institute. In this case both Mr. White and Mr. Scott claimed the privilege of presiding, and considerable friction was apprehended. If the arrangement by which Prof. Buerk presides over the meeting is consummated, there will be no further difficulty and the institute will be held as usual.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST IN NEW ALBANY.

—Walter Bulleitt, of the firm of McIntyre, Bulleitt & James, attorneys, who has been ill at his home on East Oak street, is greatly improved.

—A coffee social will be given Thursday afternoon by the ladies' Aid of the German Evangelical church at the Sunday-school chapel on Spring street adjoining the church.

—Mrs. Mary Owen, who came here four weeks ago from Nashville to have an important operation performed, is greatly improved and is recovering to her normal health is assured.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Walter and family returned yesterday from Oldenburg, Ind., where they had been visiting Mr. Walter's sister, Sister Agnes Marie, at the convent at Oldenburg.

—Samuel J. Randall, a well-known railroad man, for many years connected with the Pennsylvania and the Southern, was here from Meridian, Miss., yesterday, visiting Capt. Thomas Hanlon.

—William Murphy, for several years connected with the Engineer's office and who has been with a railway surveying party in British Columbia for several years, is here to visit relatives.

—Members of the Democratic County Central Committee have been notified to meet at the courthouse next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of reorganizing a committee and electing officers.

—Miss Margaret Drury, who has been under treatment for typhoid fever at St. Edward's City Hospital for the last three weeks, is convalescent and will be taken to-day to her home on East Market street.

—The Hon. Jaes A. Watson, the Indiana Congressman who will speak at the Chautauqua Friday afternoon, will be entertained during his stay in the city by John S. McDonald, of East Tenth and Main streets.

—City Clerk John C. Short issued the following building permits yesterday: Herman Oetken, to repair stable on East Market street, $100; J. V. Phillips, to erect cottage on East Spring street, between Jay and Silver, $1,000.

—The funeral of Benjamin Meeker took place yesterday afternoon at the family home on West Tenth street. The services were conducted by the Rev. W. B. Grimes, pastor of the Main-street M. E. church, and the burial was in Fairview.

—Simon Ackerman, an old resident of Southern Indiana, well known in this city, died a few days ago at his home in Bainbridge township, Dubois county, of old age. He was eighty-one years old and is survived by four children—three daughters and a son.

—Thomas Ferguson, arrested by Patrolmen Seery and Spence for violation of the Nicholson law, was fined $20 in the City Court by Judge Paris. In the same tribunal Frank Summers, arrested by Sergt. Sinex on a charge of intoxication, was fined $11.

—Cornell V. Smith, aged nine years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 1801 Culbertson avenue. Ten weeks ago he fractured his right leg by a fall on the pavement and this brought on a complication, which caused his death.

—The old school building on West Second street north of Spring street, has been abandoned and will be sold at auction next Friday by the Board of Trustees of the public schools. It has been used for years by colored people, who will be sent to the colored High School at the opening of the school year in September.

—John Q. Adams, of West First and Springs streets, this city, and Miss Ivy McGowan, of Greenville, were married yesterday at the Wesley chapel parsonage by the pastor, the Rev. W. R. Plumer. They were given a reception at the home of the bride's parents and they have gone to housekeeping at 1122 East Oak street.

—August F. Relender, farmerly a member of the Board of County Commissioners of this county, and for several years engaged in business here, who went to Cripple Creek, Col., fifteen years ago, has recently been appointed general manager of the Ariba Trading Company, a big corporation engaged in outfitting farmers and ranchers of Eastern Colorado.

—Miss Etta Klosse entertained last night at her home, 1004 East Elm street, the guest of honor being Miss Gladys Ann Buckles, of Vincennes. Those present were: Misses Grace Hartman, Clara Corbett, Lillian Pitt, Martha Helfrick, Bertha Klarer, Beulah and Elsie McCulloch, Grace Bradford, Florence Scheffold, Lula May Kraft, Irene Rockenbach, Florence Graf, Julia Greenwood, Edna King, Eleanora Hegewald, Stella Klerner, Mabel Kurfess, Myrtle McClelland, Katherine Weathers, Blanche and Leoni Zimmerman, Anna Moser, Ella Wood, Katherine Schlarf, Louise Tafel, Bertha and Alma Struck, of Louisville; Lorine and Ciara May Roamer, of Bowling Green, Ky.

LOST—White ivory fan; first communion present. Reward if returned to 1731 E. Oak st., New Albany, Ind. M. SACHSE.*

### JACKSON—BORGERDING.

**Miss Susan Wasson Jackson and Mr. William Borgerding Married In Trinity Methodist Church, New Albany, Last Night.**

A beautiful wedding was solemnized in Trinity Methodist Episcopal church at New Albany last night at 8 o'clock, the principals being Miss Susan Wasson Jackson and Mr. William Borgerding. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George H. Murphy, the full marriage ritual of the church being used. Miss Stella Borgerding, sister of the groom, was the maid of honor, while Mr. William Kintner was best man, the ushers being Messrs. Butler Williamson, Wilbert Embs, Lee and Carl Zinsmeister.

Before the ceremony an attractive musical programme was given by Mr. Anton Embs, organist, Miss Ruth Rough singing "All for You" and "O Promise Me." Mr. Embs played Lohengrin as the bridal party entered the church and Mendelssohn's wedding march as they passed out and "Spring Song" during the ceremony.

The bride was an exceptionally beautiful one, gowned in white net and lace over taffeta, with tulle veil, while the maid of honor wore white net over pink taffeta and carried pink sweet peas, the bride using roses in her shower bouquet.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Jackson, 1909 East Elm street, only relatives and intimate friends attending. Mr. and Mrs. Borgerding left last night on a wedding trip East and, returning, will go to housekeeping in a pleasant home on East Elm street, furnished in advance for their occupancy.

The bride is an exceptionally popular young woman and a prime favorite, while the groom is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. George Borgerding. He is a young business man, holding a position in the New Albany National Bank.

## IN RECORD VAULT

### WILLIAM VERNON AND MRS. MAUD FISHER MARRIED.

**Went To Jeffersonville From Louisville Yesterday To See Magistrate Keigwin.**

William Vernon and Mrs. Maud Fisher, of Louisville, were married yesterday in one of the record vaults at the courthouse in Jeffersonville by Magistrate James S. Kelgwin. The groom is a motorman on a street car and was born in Jefferson county thirty-seven years ago. He was divorced from a former wife in 1903. The bride is a native of Adair county and is twenty-six years old. Her maiden name was Maud Moore and her first husband died September 9, 1906.

Frederick Moore and Miss Lela Sollars, of Muncie, Ind., eloped to Jeffersonville yesterday and were married by Magistrate James S. Kelgwin. They were uncommunicative and when they first made their appearance they had no one to make an affadavit for them, but later in the day returned with John Jackson from Louisville. The groom is a farmer not yet twenty-one years old and a son of Martin L. Moore, also a farmer. The bride will be nineteen in December and is a daughter of William Sollars, a machinist.

A third mariage solemnized by Magistrate Keigwin yesterday was that of Benton Gibson, a carpenter, from Louisville, and Miss Pearl Kelly, of Sonora. Kelly is twenty-two and his bride is twenty-two. Both are natives of Hardin county, the bride being a daughter of Frank Kelly, a trackman on the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

Magistrate Keigwin last night received a nicely-engraved card saying that Mr. and Mrs. George Biery announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Bessie Biery, to Mr. Jacob L. Fisher, on July 11. The wedding was a secret one and was solemnized by Magistrate Keigwin. Both live in Louisville and the groom is a printer.

### TERRIFIC HEAT BLAST STRIKES TEXAS TOWN.

**Accompanied By a Peculiar Haze Hanging Like a Veil In the Sky.**

Houston, Texas, July 29.—A dispatch from McGregor, Limestone county, says the most terrific heat visitation which lasted about an hour and twenty minutes. The thermometer registered 179 in the sun and 117 in the shade. An acre of three miles long and two miles wide was affected. The visitation was accompanied by a peculiar haze hanging, like a veil in the sky, which moved over the area affected. Scores of people were overcome. Horses, cattle, hogs and poultry dropped dead, one man losing thirty-five head of stock. The phenomena has not been explained.

### EIGHTEEN DEAD IN TENEMENT HOUSE FIRE.

**No Clew To Origin of Blaze and the Police Say There Was No Plot.**

New York, July 29.—Eighteen persons are dead and at least fifteen are seriously injured as the result of a fire early to-day in a tenament house on Christie street. All of the occupants of the house were Italians.

There is no clew to the origin of the blaze. It was at first reported that the fire was probably the result of a bomb exploded in a grocery store in the basement of the building, but the police, after a careful investigation, said that there was no evidence to sustain this theory or to show that the fire was of incendiary origin.

### BOY SERIOUSLY WOUNDED BY ELECTRIC CURRENT.

Madison, Ind., July 29.—[Special.]—Albert Kellier, aged eleven years, climbed a pole and caught hold of a live wire which amputated the middle finger and severely burned all the others on his left hand and burned the right side of his face and shoulder. The current was turned off and he fell to a shed below, where he was picked up and carried to the King's Daughters' Hospital. Consciousness had not returned at a late hour and his recovery is doubtful.

# AT DEATH'S DOOR

## Col. John Ingram Suffers Apoplectic Stroke.

AGED JEFFERSONVILLE RESIDENT VETERAN OF TWO WARS.

FRANK MAYFIELD DESPERATELY ILL IN KANSAS HOSPITAL.

### WIFE CALLED TO HIS BEDSIDE.

Only a faint ray of hope existed last night that Col. John N. Ingram, one of the best-known men in Jeffersonville and father of John D. Ingram, district manager of the American Car and Foundry Company, could survive until this morning. Col. Ingram, whose health had been failing for several months, was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis early yesterday morning, and for a time it was feared his death was only a question of minutes. A series of convulsions followed the attack and physicians were hurriedly summoned to his home, 113 Sparks avenue. As the day lengthened there was a sign of improvement, but this was believed to be only temporary.

Col. Ingram is one of the oldest residents of Jeffersonville and was born at Madison, Ind., November 25, 1825, but the better part of his life has been spent in Jeffersonville in which city he settled when a young man and after learning the trade of a tanner. Just as he was on the eve of completing his apprenticeship the Mexican War broke out, and he enlisted in Company G, Third Indiana Volunteers. He was at the battle of Buena Vista and was mustered out of service at New Orleans, returning from there to Madison, in a short time coming to Jeffersonville.

The maternal grandfather of Col. Ingram was a soldier in the War of the Revolution and his father fought under Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. With this spirit of patriotism in his veins he started to raise a company in Jeffersonville for service in the Civil War and was commissioned a Colonel by Gov. Oliver P. Morton. The company was raised in part, but it was found impossible to get equipment for his men, and the command was turned over to Col. John F. Willey, who was in charge at Camp Battle Creek Guards. After leaving his office for nearly a year Col. Ingram resigned to devote his time to a large tannery he had established in Jeffersonville. Until a few months ago there were three veterans of the Mexican War living in Jeffersonville, Col. Ingram, Thomas Howard and Benjamin Lucas. The latter died, leaving the two former the only survivors. Mr. Howard is more than eighty years old and is a victim of Bright's disease. Another distinction held by Col. Ingram is that of being the last living charter member of Tabor Lodge, No. 82, of Odd Fellows, which was instituted January 28, 1851. He had formerly belonged to Monroe Lodge at Madison but withdrew to become a charter member of Tabor Lodge. He was made a member of Monroe Lodge on February 14, 1848.

Early in life Col. Ingram became identified with Wall-street Methodist Episcopal church and was for many years a member of the official board. A Democrat from boyhood, he took great interest in the contests of his party until age prevented him taking an active part, and he served six years as a member of the City Council from the First ward, and for twenty-seven years was a member of the School Board. At one time he was wealthy, but met with financial reverses. He was not contented with idleness, and became custodian of Walnut Ridge cemetery, which he looked after until a comparatively recent date.

Last February he sustained a stroke of apoplexy and it was thought impossible for him to recover, but his former good health had preserved his system and he became able to leave his bed, his condition being good until yesterday. His wife, who was Miss Nancy McGonnigale, died several years ago, and this was a serious blow to the aged veteran. Besides one son, John D. Ingram, there are two daughters living, Mrs. Frank R. Willey, 105 Sparks avenue, Jeffersonville, and Mrs. Jacob S. Fry, whose home is in California.

### FRANK MAYFIELD VERY ILL.

**Taken From Train To Hospital At Parsons, Kan.**

Alarm is felt in Jeffersonville for the recovery of Frank M. Mayfield, former Prosecuting Attorney of the Clark Circuit Court, who is in a hospital at Parsons, Kan., in a serious condition from an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was taken off a train at that city Friday while on the way home from Sherman, Tex. In response to a telegram advising her to come at once, Mrs. Mayfield left on an early train yesterday morning, but a doubt existed as to whether her husband would be alive when she reached Parsons.

Mr. Mayfield has been a victim of an ailment of the lungs for several years, and last winter his condition became so serious that he concluded to go to Arizona, but finding no relief there he went to Texas and finally to Sherman, where his condition showed signs of improvement. Before Mr. Mayfield left Frank Johnson, colored, killed Virgil Finley and Mr. Mayfield was given a retaining fee to defend the accused. The trial did not come up for several months, and he returned home to take charge of the case, but the proof was so positive that Johnson was sent to prison for life.

Before the trial was completed Mr. Mayfield began to feel the change of climate, and as soon as possible returned to Sherman, but he had become so badly affected by the trip home that he found no relief and decided to come back to Jeffersonville. While on a train he had several hemorrhages, and it was believed he would die on a sleeping car. He was then placed in a hospital at Parsons. Mrs. Mayfield was notified by wire Saturday of her husband's condition, which was said to be serious, and on Sunday night a second telegram advised her to come home to Mr. Mayfield's bedside as soon as possible, as it was feared he would not rally.

Mr. Mayfield is between thirty and thirty-five years old and is a native of Washington county, Indiana, but went to Jeffersonville when a boy. He clerked in a grocery and followed other callings until he attained maturity. Then he went to Indianapolis, where he studied law, returning to Jeffersonville about the time the Spanish-American War broke out. He intended going out with the company that was raised in that city, but did not do so. He began the practice of law, and in November, 1900, was elected Prosecuting Attorney as the Democratic nominee. He was re-elected in 1902, retiring in 1904. On November 15, 1900, he was married to Miss Julia Lenora Felker, and they have two children. Mr. Mayfield belongs to Clark Lodge, No. 40, of Masons, and Jeffersonville Lodge, No. 362, of Elks.

### NOTES OF THE NEWS OF JEFFERSONVILLE.

—W. C. Howard, Charles Johnson and Jersey Trumble, the last-named colored, were fined $1 and costs in the City Court yesterday morning on the charge of intoxication.

—James L. Miller, the oldest letter carrier on the local force, began his annual vacation yesterday, and with Mrs. Miller has gone to West Baden, where they will remain for two weeks.

—John T. Robinett filed suit in the Clark Circuit Court yesterday afternoon against the unknown heirs of Phillip Copple and about fifty others, to quiet the title to 160 acres of land in Washington township.

—John C. Zulauf and wife have filed a quit claim deed to Jesse E. Rose and wife for parts of lots 190 and 191 for a consideration of $1, and they in turn have conveyed the same property to William F. Seibert for $1,500.

—The Rev. J. M. Vawter, who was called home from Bethany Park to officiate at the funeral of R. D. Robinson, will leave Thursday for Kansas City, Mo., and other points nearby to spend his vacation and will be gone four weeks.

—The rank of knight will be conferred on several candidates to-night by Myrtle Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the work will be done by the full drill team. It is expected the exemplification will be as fine as ever was seen about the falls.

—Seven of the nine negroes implicated in the muddle at Cementville on Sunday, July 21, were arrested by Constables George Kirk and Charles Schnell and in Magistrate B. J. Ferguson's court yesterday a continuance was granted until Friday.

—At the next meeting of the Clarksville town board the question of building a large number of granitoid pavements will be taken up, and it is believed there will be favorable action, as many of the property owners have expressed themselves in that way.

—A license to marry was issued yesterday afternoon to Charles Devit and Miss Elizabeth Lynch, both of this city. The wedding will take place at St. Augustine's Catholic church to-morrow morning with the Rev. John O'Connell officiating.

—Charles Denbo, an employ of the American Car and Foundry Company, submitted to an amputation of one finger at the hands of Dr. D. C. Peyton and Dr. W. M. Varble as a result of the member being mashed by a heavy piece of iron falling on it.

—Of the dozen prisoners confined in the county jail, there is but one who is awaiting trial in the Circuit Court at the September term. She is Zenia Stewart, who was brought here from New Albany recently to be tried on the charge of murder on a change of venue.

—Joseph E. Bottorff and James W. Taylor, the last of the delegation, arrived home yesterday from Philadelphia, where they went to attend the annual meeting of the Elks' Grand Lodge. They spent several days at Atlantic City and went to other Eastern pleasure resorts.

—Many inquiries are being received from distant points for rooms and board in this city from persons who desire accommodations during the annual assembly of the Jeffersonville and New Albany Chautauqua Association, which begins Friday, but nearly every house in the city is already full.

—James Edgar Brown and Clara M. Brown, in the office of George W. Stoner, Recorder of Clark county, yesterday conveyed to Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds a part of lot 85, in the old town of Jeffersonville for $1,350. The property is on Pearl street and is known as one of the Sullivan cottages.

—On account of the numerous complaints against William Cooper, a Louisville peddler, going through the streets playing a bugle, he was arrested by Capt. Clegg yesterday morning and the charge of ringing a vehicle tag was lodged against him until further investigations can be made.

—Notice was served yesterday by Capt. Clegg on a number of negroes who loaf day and night at a barbershop on Spring street, near Ninth, that they must go to work or be locked up as vagrants. Much complaint is being made of the many negroes who do not attempt to gain a livelihood, while the demand for labor is great.

—Herbert Hobson, whose father, William Hobson, was killed in the collision near Watson on Saturday, July 20, resumed his position as a motorman on the Court avenue line yesterday, it having been necessary for him to remain with his mother, who is still in a serious condition from a nervous collapse, for a week.

—Announcement was made by Elmer M. Frank, secretary of the Jeffersonville Commercial Club, yesterday that all the money necessary for building a street car line to the Battle Creek Guards. After leaving his office for nearly a year Col. Ingram resigned to devote his time to a large tannery he had established in Jeffersonville.

### TECHNICALLY A PRISONER SINCE THE WAR.

**Was Placed Under Arrest and Declared He Would Stay There.**

Worcester, Mass., July 29.—Gen. Josiah Pickett, eighty-five years old, and a veteran of the Civil War, is said to be dying here, technically a military prisoner. He has been under arrest, it is said, ever since the battle of Cold Harbor, and has declared that he will die under arrest. Pickett was Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts during the fighting at Cold Harbor, and in a fit of anger, under the heat of the fight, replied roughly to Gen. Stannard, his superior. The latter promptly placed him under arrest and took his sword. Later Pickett was commended by Stannard for gallantry in the Cold Harbor battle, while heading a charge, but the record of arrest has never been changed, and Gen. Pickett has been officially under arrest for over forty years.

### TWENTY-FIVE SUITS TO BE FILED AGAINST RAILROADS.

Danville, Ill., July 29.—It is announced to-day from the office of the District Attorney that thirty-five suits will be filed against railroads operating in Indiana and Illinois next Thursday.

Twenty-five suits will be filed against the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Lauis, the Mobile and Ohio, the Louisville and Nashville, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and the Wabash, charging that cattle are allowed to remain in cars more than twenty-eight hours without rest and water, and ten suits will be filed against the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, the Wabash and the Big Four, charging violation of the safety appliance act in the use of cars on which air brakes are not in repair.

The suits are to be filed in the Federal Court by United States District Attorney A. L. Troutman.

### MANHATTAN GETS A LITTLE RELIEF.

New York, July 29.—The recently organized Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noises has won another victory. Through Capt. Ira Harris, of the steamboat inspection service, they have secured a decision from the Government regarding the whistling of steamers on the rivers and bay. Hereafter the whistling of tugs to attract the attention of scowmen in charge of tows, which they expect to take up, the blowing of private signals and the employment of the whistle, other than by the fireboats, are prohibited as "unnecessary noises."

### BOLL WEEVIL GRUBS BAKED BY HOT SUN.

Baton Rouge, La., July 29.—Enormous numbers of boll weevil grubs have been baked to death by the scorching sun of the past two weeks, according to the State Crop Pest Commissioner's report. The heat has done more good than harm in Louisiana, killing so many grubs as to make the prospects good for a fair crop in sections where the outlook was worst. The baking of the weevil grubs has occurred wherever the squares have fallen out between the rows.

### MADE IT PUBLIC WITHOUT COMMENT.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 29.—Without comment President Roosevelt made public the following telegram received by him to-day, referring to the verdict in the Haywood murder trial at Boise, Idaho:

"New York, July 28, 1907.—President Roosevelt: Undesirable citizens victorious. Rejoice. EMMA GOLDMAN.

"ALEXANDER BERKMAN.
"HIPPOLYTE HAVEL."

# NAME TICKET

## Lexington Republicans Nominate Scott For Mayor.

HARD TO GET CANDIDATES FOR ALL OFFICES.

DR. M'CLINTOCK'S PLAN FOR GREAT STATE UNIVERSITY.

### ABSORB PRESENT COLLEGES.

Lexington, Ky., July 29.—[Special.]—At the convention of the Republicans of the city of Lexington and Fayette county, held here this afternoon, a ticket was nominated to be voted for at the next November election. The entire ticket is composed of straight-out Republicans, the Fusion effort, from which the Republicans had hoped so much, not having materialized. The nominations were all without opposition, except on the part of some of the nominees themselves, and were practically submitted to the convention en bloc by the committee which had been selected for that purpose.

J. Percy Scott, who was unanimously nominated for Mayor, in his speech accepting the honor, said that he was a plain business man, who knew little of politics, but would make the best race he could for his party. He stated he was always for Lexington's interests, and believed that if John Skain, the Democratic nominee, was elected, Lexington would not get all that was coming to her.

Postmaster Thomas L. Walker called the convention to order and Col. W. R. Milward was made chairman. The ticket nominated is as follows:

For Mayor—J. Percy Scott.
For City Treasurer—James A. Todd.
For City Assessor—Robt. J. McMichael.
For City Attorney—Alan P. Gilmour.
For City Jailer—John L. Stephanski.
For City Clerk—Owen B. Keller.
For City Engineer—Frank S. Parrigan.
For State Senator—M. L. Tribble.
For City Representative—Charles E. Seaman.
For County Representative—Charles C. Patrick.

FOR BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Henry H. Barnes.
David C. Frost.
Caleb M. Mathews.
J. Howard Curry.
Keeling G. Pulliam.

FOR BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—W. R. Campbell.
Second Ward—W. R. Milward, long term; Lewis S. Fieber, short term.
Third Ward—Louis A. Scott.
Fourth Ward—A. L. Lyon.
Fifth Ward—Louis Zinzer.
Sixth Ward—Charles Hottes.

FOR BOARD OF EDUCATION.

First Ward—A. Bablitz.
Second Ward—E. P. Harrison.
Third Ward—Herman Trost.
Fourth Ward—B. A. Thompson.
Fifth Ward—J. D. Kiser.
Sixth Ward—Wilbur R. Smith.

C. E. Seaman, the nominee for City Representative to make the race against W. F. Klair, the Democratic nominee, is a conductor on the Cehsapeake and Ohio railroad. When told this evening of his opponent, Mr. Klair asked, "Is he a passenger or freight conductor? He'll have to go faster than a freight to beat me."

The nominee for City Clerk is a son of J. Esten Keller, bookkeeper for the Combs Lumber Company. He is a brother of D. H. Keller, editor of the Onlooker. M. L. Tribble, the nominee for State Senator, and C. C. Patrick are farmers.

The convention had a hard time filling out the ticket. Frank S. Parrigan, who was nominated for City Engineer, is working in Indiana, and is a native of Wayne county, although he attended State College and married in this city.

The ticket is composed almost solidly of old Republicans, but W. R. Campbell, a nominee for Councilman, was defeated for the Democratic nomination for City Assessor at the primary this spring, and A. Bablitz was a labor ticket candidate last fall.

* * *

**Suspends Sentence.**

In the Circuit Court to-day Judge Parker stated from the bench that he had received a letter from Attorney McMahon, of Louisville, stating that the character of the six Louisville boys, who were recently convicted of burglarizing the store of August Schneider in this city, was not as bad as had been indicated at the trial, and asking that the sentences of the four whose punishment was fixed at confinement in the penitentiary be amended to imprisonment in the Reformatory. The court said it desired to hear the opinion of Maury Kemper, acting Prosecuting Attorney, and George Hunt, County Attorney, regarding the matter. Mr. Kemper said that he would be willing to recommend that the boys' imprisonment be changed to the Reformatory, provided it could be shown that their characters were not so bad as had been represented. Judge Parker then stated that he would not inflict sentence until he was further advised on the subject.

* * *

**Wants Plaintiff To Give Bond.**

In the Circuit Court to-day George R. Hunt, one of the attorneys for James Hargis and Ed Callahan in the suit against these defendants by the heirs of Dr. B. D. Cox for $100,000 damages for the death of Dr. Cox, filed a motion that the plaintiffs be required to execute bond to secure the costs in the case. In the absence of attorneys for the plaintiffs, the motion was entered, but not acted on.

* * *

**Marriage a Surprise.**

Thomas T. Donlon, a member of the Lexington detective department, was married to-day to Miss Rosa Murrell, daughter of Thomas Murrell, of 521 Clay street, the ceremony being performed by Father Barry. The young couple have managed to keep a secret of their intentions, and even the detective's associates were surprised.

# ENGINE OF GREED

CONGO GOVERNMENT CALLED BY THIS NAME.

**Lively Debate In House of Lords Over Conditions Which Prevail.**

London, July 29.—"The system of government in the Congo independent State is one of unrestrained tyranny, enforced by the lash and the bullet, by cruelty and by murder." These words were spoken by Lord Monkswell, who raised the Congo question in the House of Lords to-day and moved the papers. The attendance in the House was small.

Continuing, Lord Monkswell said the Congo Government was a powerful engine of greed, which impudently and insolently violated the limitations and restrictions under which its rights over this territory had been granted. The speaker quoted authorities to support his statements, and added that an especial responsibility attached to Great Britain because, except for her determined action, the King of Portugal and not the King of the Belgians would at this moment have been the ruler of the Congo.

The Archbishop of Canterbury declared that the Congo was one of the most disheartening and humiliating of contemporary questions. He said it was a ghastly irony to read to-day the words of the address presented to King Leopold by the city of London in 1884, congratulating his majesty upon his "bloodless victory." He declared the British Government should be reminded of the sense of responsibility of all Englishmen in this matter.

A general debate on the Congo question followed, and a number of bishops were among the speakers. The Earl of Mayo advocated another international convention in the matter of the Congo, and, failing that, the appointment of more British Consuls in the Upper Congo. Lord Fitzmaurice, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking for the Government, said they were not blind to the fact that this matter was surrounded with grave difficulties. The Government had asked the Congo State, he said, not to disregard the experiences of previous Governments of native States, and had instanced the early history of British East India. The present system, the speaker said, was certain to have evil consequences. Lord Fitzmaurice admitted that the House of Lords had a right to ask what progress had been made, but he said it was an international question, and if the House took any sudden, rash action, it would run the risk of injuring the cause it had at heart.

At the conclusion of Mr. Fitzmaurice's address Lord Monkswell withdrew his motion.

### DITCHED HIS CAR TO SAVE CHILDREN.

**Millionaire Automobilist Nearly Causes the Death of His Party.**

New York, July 29.—Walter Tod Wilcox, millionaire member of the real estate firm of Osgood, Pell & Co., in an effort yesterday to prevent his automobile from running down two little children, ditched his car and nearly caused the death of his wife, his son, the chauffeur and three other men at Baysite, L. I. The quick action of Mr. Wilcox saved the children, but everything in the automobile, excepting the chauffeur, who had leaped to the ground, was thrown into a ditch.

Mr. Wilcox and three of the men were injured, the woman receiving such scars that she undoubtedly will be disfigured for life.

### KENTUCKY FAIR DATES.

Madisonville, July 30—5 days.
Danville, July 31—3 days.
Cynthiana, July 31—4 days.
Harrodsburg, August 6—4 days.
Uniontown, August 6—5 days.
Georgetown, August 6—4 days.
Lexington, August 12—6 days.
Fern Creek, August 13—4 days.
Burkesville, August 13—4 days.
Richmond, August 13—4 days.
Perryville, August 14—3 days.
Brodhead, August 14.—3 days.
Vanceburg, August 14—4 days.
Pembroke, August 15—3 days.
Columbia, August 20—4 days.
Lawrenceburg, August 20—4 days.
Shepherdsville, August 20—4 days.
Barbourville, August 21—3 days.
Erlanger, August 21—4 days.
Elkton, August 22—3 days.
Ewing, August 22—3 days.
Shelbyville, August 27—4 days.
Elizabethtown, August 27—3 days.
Nicholasville, August 27—3 days.
London, August 27—4 days.
Germantown, August 28—4 days.
Springfield, August 28—4 days.
Florence, August 28—4 days.
Liberty, August 28—3 days.
Hardinsburg, September 3—3 days.
Alexandria, September 3—4 days.
Somerset, September 3—4 days.
Paris, September 3—5 days.
Bardstown, September 4—4 days.
Sanders, September 11—4 days.
Guthrie, September 3—3 days.
Kingston, September 10—4 days.
Monticello, September 10—4 days.
Hodgenville, September 10—3 days.
Hartford, September 11—4 days.
Glasgow, September 11—4 days.
Sebree, September 18—4 days.
Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, September 16—6 days.
Falmouth, September 25—4 days.
Scottsville, September 26-28.
Mayfield, October 1—5 days.
Mt. Olivet, October 3—3 days.
Bardwell, October 15—2 days.

### Elgin Butter.

Elgin, July 29.—Butter firm to-day at 24c a decline of 1c. Output for week 991,000 pounds.

### St. Louis Wool.

St. Louis, July 29.—Wool steady; medium grades, combing and clothing 25@26c; light fine 22@23c; heavy fine 17@19c; tub-washed 29@36c.

### Pig Iron Statistics.

Philadelphia, July 29.—The American Iron and Steel Association has received from the manufacturers complete statistics of the production of pig iron in the United States for the first half of the year 1907. The production for the period mentioned was 13,478,044 tons, against 12,724,941 tons in the last half of 1906. The production of charcoal pig iron in the first half of 1907 was 295,796 tons, against 225,285 tons in the last half of 1906. The production of bituminous coal and coke pig iron in the first six months of 1907 amounted to 12,514,014 tons, as compared with 11,702,402 tons in the last half of 1906.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

## MONETARY.

Monday Evening, July 29.—The monetary situation came in for a great deal of attention in the New York market to-day and was a depressing influence on the stock market. Both time and call funds were firmer. Nearly $1,000,000 was engaged for export to France and, together with the spirited bidding for the London arrivals of gold, served to call attention to the tension of the European situation and the improbability of this country importing gold from there this fall. There was the customary Monday volume of routine transactions and heavy mails at the local banks and trust companies. Rates for money were quoted at 6 per cent. with a fair borrowing demand.

Exchange on New York was quoted at par.

The report of the Clearing-house to-day was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's clearing | $2,274,611 |
| Balance | 302,587 |

Transactions in securities were very few to-day. Nothing of interest developed at the call at the Stock Exchange. No sales were recorded and only three issues attracted bids. Louisville Traction common was steady, being 95 bid and 95¾ asked. Louisville Railway 5s and L., H. and St. L. 5s were wanted in $5,000 lots at unchanged bids. Aside from the above-mentioned issues there was not a bid. Louisville Gas was offered at 140. Little interest was taken in the outside list. St. Louis United Railways common was easy and Kansas City Railway and Light common firm.

At the Stock Exchange $2,000 Knoxville Railway and Lifght 5s were offered at 91. Louisville Railway 5s were 104½ and interest bid for $5,000 and $1,000 offered at 105½. L., H. and St. L. 5s were 106¾ and interest bid for $5,000 and $1,000 offered at 107¼. Twenty-five shares of American National Bank were offered at 148. Five shares of Columbia Trust were offered at 132. Ten shares of Louisville Gas were offered at 140. Ten shares of Louisville Tobacco Warehouse common were offered ex-dividend at 58½. Louisville Traction common was 95 bid for any part of twenty-four shares, twenty-five offered at 95¾, 94½ bid for ten and twenty-five offered at 97.

St. Louis United Railways common had an easy tone at the afternoon session of the St. Louis Stock Exchange, selling at 20¾ and closing at 20⅝ bid and 20½ asked. The preferred closed at 66⅜ to 67 and the 4s at 80¼ to 80½. Kansas City Railway and Light common closed in Chicago at 54 to 55. United Railways Investment common closed in New York at 26 to 28, the preferred at 45½ to 46¼ and Detroit at 65 to 68½. L. and N. unified 4s were 98 to 98¼ and the collateral trust 4s 94¼ to 95. Subway closed at 26½ to 27 and Giroux at 7¾ to 8½. New Orleans common was quoted in New Orleans at 20⅝ bid, the preferred at 66½ bid and the 4½s at 79½ bid.

The following are the latest bid and asked prices made for securities on the Stock Exchange:

### Bonds.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Birmingham Ry. and Light 4½s | ... | *80 |
| Chattanooga Railway 5s | 99 | 99½ |
| City 4s, 1910 | *100 | 101 |
| City 5s, old L., 1911 | *104 | 105 |
| City 4s, Mun. imp., 1923 | *102½ | 103¼ |
| City 4s, Mun. imp., 1928 | *103 | 104 |
| City 4s, Parks, 1926 | ... | ... |
| City 4s, refunding, 1937 | *103 | 104 |
| City 3½s, refunding, 1940 | *96 | 98½ |
| City 3½s, refunding, 1941 | *96 | 98½ |
| City 3½s, refunding, 1943 | *95 | 97½ |
| City 3s, Sewer and Parks, 1941 | *86½ | 87 |
| Dallas Electric 5s | ... | *97½ |
| East St. Louis and Suburban 5s | ... | *99 |
| Louisville Home Telephone 5s | †75¼ | 76 |
| Houston Electric 5s | ... | *99 |
| Knoxville Ry. and Light 5s | ... | 91 |
| Louisville St. Ry. 4½s | ... | *103½ |
| Louisville St. 

to see this and profit by it. The general belief is that not much gold will be exported by New York to Europe and there is no ground for worry on this score. As we asserted this morning, stocks should be bought only on sharp drives. Another chance may come to-morrow.—(C. J. Hudson & Co. to S. C. Heming & Co.

New York.—The reaction in the market seems to be chiefly due to the renewal of the outgo of gold, accompanied by the tight money market, which exists here for time funds, and which, indeed, seems to prevail throughout the entire country. Markets abroad are heavy, with money close, so that with similar conditions existing here as to both the money and investment markets, the recent character of our stock market has been that of an advance due to technical conditions rather than to any expectation of an extended or continued bull movement, but with a wary eye as to the money situation. Reactions under such conditions, are not surprising and to-day has given us an illustration of one.—(Post & Flagg to John W. & D. S. Green.

New York.—Except for a slight display of strength during the first hour the stock market was reactionary throughout the session. The decline was not very extensive, however, and the volume of business was exceedingly light. Transactions were largely professional, with floor traders active on the selling side. After the steady advance last week a reaction at this time is not unusual, and the decline, in our opinion, is not likely to run much further. Purchases made around this level we believe will prove profitable.—(E. & C. Randolph to E. E. Paine & Co.

New York.—A demonstration in favor of higher prices early in to-day's session failed to stimulate outside buying of stocks and gave an opportunity to the bearishly inclined to put out short lines on the early strength. The opening was irregular and a renewal of manipulative bull tactics in Southern Pacific failed entirely to have the desired effect, and after a slow, dragging movement during the greater part of the session resulted in a quick break, extending through the active list. We believe the market is a purchase on any further reaction.—(J. S. Bache & Co. to Washington Flexner & Co.

New York.—The feeling at the close was rather pessimistic and the ease with which prices receded caused considerable apprehension, although trading was mostly professional. The weakness in copper metal and lower quotations for consols were disquieting, and the former caused considerable pressure on Amalgamated Copper, especially in view of the fact that metal prices were reduced ¼c on the New York Metal Exchange. Saturday's bank statement not being as favorable as expected has caused considerable doubt as to the probability of easier money in the near future. In fact, it would seem that the tendency would be to gradually harden, in view of the crop-moving period.—(W. L. Lyons & Co.

## STOCK MARKET REVIEW.

New York, July 29.—Money on call firmer at 2¼@3 per cent.; ruling rate 2½; closing bid 2½; offered at 3; time loans firm; 60 days 4½; 90 days 5@5¼; six months 6 bid; prime mercantile paper 5½@6. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.8720@4.8725 for demand and at $4.8390@4.8395 for 60-day bills; commercial bills $4.83¾. Bar silver 63⅝c. Mexican dollars 51c. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds heavy.

There was little disposition either to advance or to lower prices of stocks for most of the session to-day and the market was an excessively dull affair. The indisposition to advance left the market vulnerable to a dead weight and caused the sagging tendency, which led ultimately to the sharp break in the final hour. The course of the trading was the further outgrowth of the tendencies developed ever since the speculation in the Harriman stocks was checked last week. With the perception that the leadership of this group in a speculative movement was not to be forthcoming for the present any considerable operations for an advance have been abandoned.

It was obvious to-day also that the uncertainties of the money outlook bore heavily on sentiment. The Saturday bank statement was largely responsible with its showing of the equal pace with which credit expansion was keeping up with the reserve increase, in spite of the imminent need of the crop-moving demands. The resumption of the gold export movement to France confirmed the expectation of the latter part of last week, but it was none the less impressive of the manifold demands for banking reserves. Still more impressive was the scramble which occurred for the $5,000,000 of gold available in the London market. The urgent competition ran the price up 1¾d and took all but $1,500,000 against the efforts of the Bank of England. There was a withdrawal from the Bank of England for shipment to the continent, supposedly to Vienna. This widening of the circle of the demand for gold proved disconcerting to financial feeling.

Meantime there was forced liquidation in British consols as an after effect of the recent Egyptian embarrassments and a fall in that security to 82 11-16, thus exceeding the low price of a few days ago and making a new low record for forty-eight years past. The sentimental effect of these incidents on investment feeling was unavoidable and was felt in New York. London financial critics are combining in warnings to the banking world there of the danger of another rise in the Bank of England rate to 6 per cent. this fall and of the humiliation it would be to have to appeal again to the Bank of France for relief, as was done last fall. The drain on London's gold last fall is attributed by these critics as the over-extension of credits to borrowers abroad and it is against this excess that warnings are principally directed. At the same time, the special necessity that is urged for building up of reserves abroad at this time is the likelihood that gold will have to be shipped to New York in payment for foodstuffs, in view of the prospect of foreign crop shortages. This acknowledged condition seems to offer good security to foreign lenders to New York at this time that the outgo of foodstuffs will furnish means to liquidate into business, which the lending would obviate the necessity of two shipments of specie across the Atlantic. The New York market is meeting with some disappointment that this view of the case is not taken. Foreign bankers hope that measures by our Treasury Department will obviate the demand for imports of gold to New York in the fall against exports of commodities.

Another break in the price of copper was an unsettling influence of the day. Opinion is prepared for a record quarterly showing of earnings by the United States Steel Corporation to be presented to-morrow, but no increase in the dividend is looked for and the effect on market sentiment is expected to be unfavorable. New York Central was subject to rumors of a bad showing of earnings for the last quarter. Reports of rust in spring wheat were of some effect on stocks. The call money market felt the influence of the growing demand upon bank resources and the rise in the call loan rate contributed to the late weakness of the stock market.

### Bank Clearings.

St. Louis, July 29.—(Special.)—Clearings $10,345,506; balances $858,718. Call money 6 per cent. New York exchange 10c discount bid, 5c premium asked.

Boston, July 29.—(Special.)—Clearing-house exchanges: In Boston $15,413,833; in New York $146,420,037. New York funds sold at 10c discount.

Cincinnati, July 29.—(Special.)—Clearings $4,691,550. New York exchange 5@10c premium. Collateral loans 4@4½ per cent.

Chicago, July 29.—(Special.)—Clearings $38,431,456; balances $3,071,590. New York exchange 20@25c discount.

Memphis, July 29.—(Special.)—Clearings $478,956.61. Exchange par selling, $1 discount buying.

New Orleans, July 29.—Clearings $4,643,607. New York exchange 25c discount; commercial paper 7@8 per cent.

## STOCK QUOTATIONS.

| | Sales. | High-est. | Low-est. | Cl'sg Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | | | | 150 |
| Amal. Copper | 30,000 | 90¾ | 88¼ | 88¾ |
| Am. Car & F'dry | 1,200 | 40¾ | 39¾ | 40 |
| Do preferred | 200 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| Am'n Cotton Oil | 3,600 | 36½ | 35 | 35¾ |
| Do preferred | | | | 94 |
| American Express | | | | 210 |
| Am. H. and L. pf. | 700 | 20½ | 20 | 20 |
| Am. Ice Securities | 100 | 60 | 60 | 58 |
| Am. Linseed Oil | | | | 24 |
| Do preferred | 100 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22 |
| Am'n Locomotive | 600 | 58½ | 58 | 57¾ |
| Do preferred | | | | 104½ |
| Am. Smelt. & Ref. | 10,400 | 118¾ | 116 | 118¾ |
| Do preferred | 100 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| Am. Sugar Ref'g | 400 | 122¾ | 121¾ | 121¾ |
| Am. Tob. pf. certs | | | | 85 |
| Ana. Mining Co | 4,200 | 57¾ | 56 | 56 |
| Atchison | 9,800 | 94½ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| Do preferred | 1,700 | 103¾ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Atl. Coast Line | 100 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 96½ |
| B. and O. | 1,500 | 99 | 98 | 98 |
| Do preferred | | | | 95 |
| Brooklyn Rapid T. | 8,900 | 58¾ | 57 | 57 |
| Canadian Pacific | 2,000 | 177¾ | 176 | 176 |
| Central of N. J. | | | | 175 |
| C. and O. | 2,400 | 36 | 35¾ | 35¾ |
| Chicago G. West | | | | 11¾ |
| C. and N. W. | 600 | 151 | 140 | 148½ |
| C., M. and St. P. | 12,900 | 135¼ | 133¾ | 135½ |
| Chicago T. and T. | | | | 45 |
| Do preferred | | | | 15 |
| C., C., C. and St. L. | | | | 68 |
| Col. Fuel and I. | 1,200 | 33 | 31¼ | 31¼ |
| Col. and Southern | 2,700 | 27¾ | 26¼ | 26¾ |
| Do 1st pref. | 1,000 | 59¾ | 57½ | 59 |
| Do 2d pref. | 300 | 46¾ | 46 | 45½ |
| Consolidated Gas | 600 | 121¾ | 119¾ | 119¾ |
| Corn Prod. Ref'g | 200 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| Do preferred | 100 | 72½ | 72½ | 72¼ |
| Central Leather | 100 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| Do preferred | 200 | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| Del. and Hudson | 100 | 172 | 172 | 170½ |
| D., L. and W. | | | | 465 |
| D. and R. G. | 900 | 28 | 27¼ | 27 |
| Do preferred | | | | 90 |
| Dist. Securities | 200 | 66 | 66 | 65¾ |
| Erie | 14,800 | 29¾ | 27¾ | 29¾ |
| Do 1st pref. | 900 | 59 | 59 | 58 |
| Do 2d pref. | 800 | 41¾ | 41 | 41¾ |
| Gen. Electric | 500 | 139¾ | 139 | 139 |
| St. Northern pref. | 5,300 | 137 | 135 | 134¾ |
| Illinois Central | 100 | 144 | 144 | 143½ |
| Internat'l Paper | 100 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| Do preferred | 100 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ |
| Internat'l Pump | | | | 24 |
| Do preferred | | | | 70 |
| Iowa Central | | | | 17 |
| Do preferred | | | | 38½ |
| Interboro-Met. | 200 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ |
| Do preferred | | | | 44 |
| K. C. Southern | 1,800 | 27¾ | 27 | 26¾ |
| Do preferred | 100 | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57 |
| L. and N. | 800 | 114¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| Mexican Central | 200 | 21 | 21 | 20¾ |
| Minn. and St. L. | 300 | 41½ | 40¾ | 41 |
| M. St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie | | | | 101 |
| Do preferred | 900 | 158 | 157 | 155 |
| Missouri Pacific | 1,000 | 77 | 75 | 76¾ |
| M., K. and T. | 14,600 | 40¼ | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| Do preferred | 900 | 67¾ | 67¼ | 66¾ |
| Nash. and Chattanooga | | | | 107 |
| Nat. Biscuit | 100 | 77 | 76 | 76¾ |
| Nat. Lead | 100 | 61 | 61 | 60½ |
| Nat. Ry. Mex. pf. | | | | 57¾ |
| N. Y. Central | 5,000 | 113 | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| N. Y. O. and W. | 100 | 36½ | 36¼ | 36 |
| Norfolk and West. | 700 | 76 | 74½ | 74½ |
| Do preferred | | | | 80 |
| North American | | | | 68 |
| Northern Pacific | 13,600 | 136¾ | 133¾ | 133¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 900 | 29 | 28 | 27 |
| Pennsylvania | 9,800 | 124 | 123 | 122 |
| People's Gas | 800 | 91¾ | 91¼ | 91¾ |
| P., C. C. and St. L. | | | | 98 |
| Pressed Steel Car | | | | 34½ |
| Do preferred | 100 | 92½ | 92½ | 91 |
| Pullman Pal. Car | | | | 192 |
| Reading | 82,700 | 107¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Do 1st pref. | 300 | 81½ | 81 | 81 |
| Do 2d pref. | | | | 78 |
| Republic Steel | 500 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 27½ |
| Do preferred | 100 | 84 | 84 | 83 |
| Rock Island Co. | 1,000 | 22¼ | 21¾ | 21¾ |
| Do preferred | 300 | 47¾ | 47¼ | 47 |
| St. L. & S. F. 2d pf | 1,000 | 38 | 37 | 37 |
| St. L. Southwest | 400 | 21½ | 20¾ | 20 |
| Do preferred | | | | 51 |
| Southern Pacific | 46,300 | 91⅜ | 89¼ | 89¾ |
| Do preferred | 100 | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| Southern Railway | 2,000 | 20 | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| Do preferred | 300 | 63 | 62¼ | 62½ |
| Sloss-Sheffield Steel | 900 | 26¾ | 26½ | 26½ |
| Tenn. Coal and I. | 100 | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| Texas and Pacific | 2,200 | 32 | 31 | 30¾ |
| T., St. L. and W. | 200 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| Do preferred | 300 | 50 | 49¾ | 49½ |
| Union Pacific | 89,300 | 146¾ | 143¼ | 143¼ |
| Do preferred | 100 | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83½ |
| U. S. Express | | | | 108 |
| U. S. Realty | | | | 53 |
| U. S. Rubber | 100 | 36 | 36 | 35½ |
| Do preferred | 100 | 98 | 98 | 97½ |
| U. S. Steel | 31,700 | 37¾ | 36¼ | 36½ |
| Do preferred | 2,300 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¾ |
| Va.-Car. Chemical | 1,500 | 27½ | 26½ | 26 |
| Do preferred | | | | 101 |
| Wabash | | | | 13½ |
| Do preferred | | | | 29 |
| Wells-Fargo Exp. | | | | 280 |
| West'house Elec. | | | | 144½ |
| Western Union | | | | 77 |
| W. and L. E. | | | | 10½ |
| Wisconsin Central | | | | 37 |
| Do preferred | | | | 40½ |

Total sales for the day, 460,000 shares.
*Offered.

## BOND QUOTATIONS.

New York, July 29.—Bonds were heavy. Total sales (par value), $840,000. United States bonds were unchanged on call.

The following are the closing quotations on Government bonds:

**U. S. Bonds.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Refunding 2s, registered | 105¾ |
| Do coupon | 105¾ |
| 3s, registered | 102½ |
| Do coupon | 103¼ |
| New 4s, registered | 127½ |
| Do coupon | 128¼ |

**Miscellaneous Bonds.**

| | |
|---|---|
| American Tobacco 4s | 71¾ |
| Do 6s | 104 |
| Atchison general 4s | x98¼ |
| Do adjustment 4s | x88 |
| Atlantic Coast Line 4s | x93¾ |
| Baltimore and Ohio 4s | 99½ |
| Do 3½s | 90½ |
| Brooklyn Rapid Transit convertible 4s | 79¾ |
| Central of Georgia 5s | *103¾ |
| Do first income | *86 |
| Do second income | *88 |
| Do third income | x60 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s | 101 |
| Chicago and Alton 3½s | 67¾ |
| Chicago, Rock Island and Pac. R. R. 4s | x80¾ |
| Chicago, Rock Island and Pac. R. R. 4s, series A | 69¾ |
| Colorado Midland 4s | 60¾ |
| Colorado and Southern 4s | 80½ |
| Denver and Rio Grande 4s | x103¾ |
| Denver and Rio Grande 4s | x93¾ |
| Distillers' Securities 5s | 81½ |
| Erie prior lien 4s | 93½ |
| Do general 4s | x101½ |
| Hocking Valley 4½s | 99¾ |
| Japan 6s | x99¾ |
| Japan 4½s, 2d series | 90¼ |
| Japan 4½s | 90¼ |
| Japan 4½s, 2d series | 88¼ |
| Japan 4s | 79 |
| Louisville and Nashville unified 4s | 98¼ |
| Manhattan consol. gold 4s | x97½ |
| Mexican Central 4s | x81 |
| Mexican Central income 4s | 21½ |
| Minneapolis and St. Louis 4s | *87 |
| Missouri, Kansas and Texas 4s | *87 |
| Do seconds | 84¼ |
| New York, Lake Erie and Western 4s | 98 |
| New York Central general 3½s | x93 |
| New Jersey Central general 5s | 122 |
| Northern Pacific 4s | 100¾ |
| Do 3s | 71½ |
| Norfolk and Western consol. 4s | x95 |
| Oregon Short Line refunding 4s | x88½ |
| Pennsylvania convertible 3½s | 94½ |
| Reading general 4s | 94¾ |
| St. Louis and Iron Mountain consol. 5s | *100¾ |
| St. Louis and San Francisco fdg. 4s | x77½ |
| St. Louis Southwestern con. 4s | x72 |
| Seaboard Air Line 4s | *70 |
| Southern Pacific 4s | 87¼ |
| Do first 4s, certificates | x91 |
| Southern Railway 5s | 107 |
| Texas and Pacific first | x121¾ |
| Toledo, St. Louis and Western 4s | x75¾ |
| Union Pacific 4s | 100 |
| United States Steel second 5s | 67¾ |
| Wabash first 5s | 108 |
| Western Maryland 4s | x74 |
| Wheeling and Lake Erie 4s | x80 |
| Wisconsin Central 4s | x84½ |

x Bid. *Offered.

### Movement of Gold.

New York, July 29.—The gold exporting movement was resumed to-day with the engagement of $500,000 by Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. to be shipped to Paris on the Kaiser Wilhelm to-morrow.

### Treasury Statement.

Washington, July 29.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows: Available cash balance $240,206,587
Gold coin and bullion 78,756,968
Gold certificates 78,597,260

## FOREIGN FINANCIAL.

London, July 29.—Money was in good demand to-day in preparation for the month-end balances. Discounts were firm. Trading on the Stock Exchange continued sluggish and easy, and there was not much business beyond the arrangements for the settlement. The failure of the Bank of England to secure more than $1,500,000 of the gold available on the market accentuated the dullness of gilt-edged securities and consols dropped to 82 11-16, the low record for fifty-nine years, on Manchester selling in connection with the recent trade and speculative difficulties in Egypt. Business in the American section was checked by fears for dearer money and an unfavorable bank statement, but prices at noon stood firm above parity. Missouri Pacific and Missouri, Kansas and Texas received the most attention on good earning reports. Later the market hardened after the receipt of New York's opening, but it eased again later and closed dull. Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 106¾. Close: Consols for both money and the account 82 11-16; Anaconda 11⅜; Atchison 97; do preferred 98¾; Baltimore and Ohio 101¼; Canadian Pacific 181½; Chesapeake and Ohio 36½; Chicago Great Western 11¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 139; De Beers 23¾; Denver and Rio Grande 29; do preferred 73½; Erie 24; do 1st preferred 61½; do 2d preferred 43; Grand Trunk 28⅜; Illinois Central 148; Louisville and Nashville 120½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas 40⅝; New York Central 116½; Norfolk and Western 77½; do preferred 86; Ontario and Western 37¾; Pennsylvania 63⅜; Rand Mines 5⅝; Reading 55; Southern Railway 20¾; do preferred 68; Southern Pacific 90⅜; Union Pacific 150½; do preferred 90; United States Steel 38⅝; do preferred 103½; Wabash 14¼; do preferred 25; Spanish 4s 92¾. Bar silver firm at 31 15-16d per ounce. Money 2@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¼@3⅝ per cent., and for three-months' bills is 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent. Gold bars 77s 10½d; American eagles 76s 5¾d. Bullion amounting to £44,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

Berlin, July 29.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was extremely dull and few changes were recorded. Canadian Pacific touched a point upon London advices. Exchange on London 20 marks 46¾ pfrs. for checks. Discount rates: Short bills 3 per cent.; three months' bills 4¼ per cent.

Paris, July 29.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was very dull. Russian Imperial 4s were not quoted. Russian bonds of 1904 closed at 502. The private rate of discount was 3¼ per cent. Three per cent. rentes 95f 12½c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 15½c for checks.

## LOCAL MARKETS.

(Unless otherwise specified, as in the case of produce, etc., handled by commission men or brokers without charge, these quotations represent the prices charged by wholesale dealers of this city. Produce quotations represent the prices charged by shippers.)

CEMENT, LIME AND PLASTER—Portland cement, $1.80@2.00 per bbl.; Louisville cement 77@85c per bbl.; lime 80c per bbl.; plaster Paris $1.65@2 per bbl.

CHEESE—Dairies 15½c; long horns 16½c; Lumburger 15c; brick 16c; New York cream 15½c.

COFFEE—Washed Guatemala 13½@14¼c; Maracaibo 11½@13½c; Laguayra 11½@12¼c; Mocha 25@34c; Java 28@32c; Green Rios: Fancy 13½c; choice 12½c; prime 12c; good 11¼c; roasting grades 11½@13c; Santos 11½@15¼c.

FEATHERS—Prime white geese 51@52c per lb.; gray 40@45c; No. 1 old 40@43c; No. 2, 30@35c; dark and mixed old geese 15@25c; white duck 35@40c; old and mixed dark 25@30c.

FIELD SEED—Selling price from store: Choice timothy $2.35 per bu.; prime $2.30@2.35; 8.75 per bu.; orchard grass $1.40 bu.; blue grass, fancy $1.85@1.90; red top, fancy $8.75@9; English blue grass, fancy $2.75@3 per bu.

FLOUR—Jobbing trade quotations are as follows: Minnesota spring patents $5.50 per bbl.; plain patents $5.25; straights $5.10; family patents $4.90@5; low grades and winter patents $5.25; winter straights $4.90; low grades $4; bolted meal $1.25 per 100 lbs.

FOREIGN AND PACIFIC DRIED FRUITS —Currants in packages, 7½c; Valencia layers, per box $1.85; Sultana raisins 12@13c per lb.; loose muscatels, in 50-lb. boxes 9@9½c; prunes, California new 5½@6c; peaches 14c; prunes, Oregon 10@13c; figs, in layers 12@14c, in bags 7c per lb.; apricots 17c; Persian dates 6½c; Fard dates 8@9c; evaporated apples 7½@8½c.

HAY—Choice timothy $20.50@21 per ton; No. 1 timothy $19.50@20; No. 2 timothy $18.50@19; No. 3 timothy $17@17.50; mixed and low grades $13@16; No. 1 clover mixed $18@18.50; No. 2 clover mixed $16@16.50; prairie $15@17; oat straw $7@7.50. The above are prices on cars. On wharf 25c to 50c ton less.

HIDES AND SKINS—These quotations are for Kentucky hides; Southern green hides 2c to ¾c lower. We quote assorted lots: Dry flint hides 17c; salted 15c; dry kip and calf under 10 lbs. 16c; No. 2 salted hides 13c; dry salt 9¾c; No. 1 horse G salted $3.75; No. 2 horse G salted $2.75; sheep wool skins 25c@$1.25 according to wool and size; shearings, G salted 20@25c; shearings, dry 10@20c; goat skins 25@35c.

MILL OFFAL—In car lots: Bran $21.50; shorts $22; shipstuffs $22.50. Prices are $1.50 per ton higher in sacks.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Caramels 26c per gallon; New Orleans molasses, open kettle 55c; centrifugals 24@30c; sorghum 35c.

NUTS—Dealers' prices are as follows: Almonds 18c per lb.; filberts 12¼c; California walnuts 12@15c; French walnuts 13¼c; peanuts, fancy Virginia 8c; choice Virginia 6c; Texas pecans 15@18c; home-grown pecans 12c; Texas pecans 15@18c; home-grown pecans 12c; cocoanuts $4.50 per 100; mixed nuts 15c per lb.; Brazil nuts 15¼c; chestnuts 70@75c.

OILS—Castor, No. 1 $1.04 per gallon; No. 2 88c; linseed 41c for raw and 42c for boiled, 1c less in 5-bbl. lots; lard oil, winter strained 71c; extra No. 1 65c; No. 1 56c; No. 2 54c; gasoline, 87 degrees 23½c; stove gasoline 18c; benzine, 63 deg. 19c; straits oil 33c; black oil 9@13c; Golden machinery 12c; extra golden lubricator 23c; Corliss cylinder 35c; cotton-seed oil, refined 68c per gallon; Peerless pastry oil 65c; coal oil, Kentucky test, 150 fire, Indiana 10½c; water white, 150 degrees 12½c; headlight, 175 test, 12½c; turpentine 61c; wood alcohol 40c; denatured alcohol 35c in bbls. and 39c in half bbls.; resin, per bbl $5.60@7.25; pine tar 17c per gallon.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Strictly pure white lead 7½c per lb.; red 7¾c, less 2 per cent. discount for cash. Colors—Venetian red 1@1½c; yellow ochre ¾c.

RICE—Louisiana, broken 4c per lb.; fancy 7c; Japan 5½c; Carolina head 6½c; fancy Patna 6¼c.

ROOTS—Indiana ginseng, dry, fall-dug, $6.50 6.50 lb.; Kentucky ginsang, dry, fall-dug, $6.25@6.35; "Golden Seal," yellow root, dry $1.30; Seneca snake root, dry, prime 15c; Virginia snake root, dry, prime 25c; blood root, dry, prime 5½c; lady slipper, dry, prime 10c; May-apple, dry, prime 3@3½c. Dealers want ginseng off stems when shipped. All roots sought to be washed and well dried before shipped.

SALT—Delivered in drav-load lots: 7-bu. bbl. $1.11@4.35; 5-bu. bbl. 95c@$1.10; dairy salt 50-lb. sacks per bbl. 80c; freezing salt in 200-lb. sacks 75c per sack.

TALLOW—No. 1 5½@6¾c; No. 2 4½c.

WOOL—Quotations are for Kentucky and Indiana wools. Southern wool quotations are from 1c to 2c per lb. lower on grease wool: Burry 14@20c; clear grease in fleece 27@27½c; medium tub-washed 35@37c; coarse, dingy tub-washed 32@33c; black wool 25c.

### REFINED SUGAR PRICES.

The following prices on refined sugars to retail merchants are believed to approximate a fair price in the Louisville market:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eagle tablets | 5.30 | No. 3 | 5.00 |
| Crystal dominoes | 5.30 | No. 6 | 4.90 |
| Cut loaf | 5.30 | No. 7 | 4.70 |
| Cubes | 5.30 | No. 8 | 4.65 |
| XXXX powdered | 5.55 | No. 9 | 4.60 |
| Powdered | 5.50 | No. 10 | 4.55 |
| Stand. gran. bbls | 5.20 | No. 12 | 4.50 |
| Stand. gran. 2-lb. | 5.40 | No. 14 | 4.45 |

### GRAIN.

WHEAT—
No. 2 red and longberry $0 89
No. 3 red and longberry 87
Rejected 2@8c less; on levee 1½c less.
CORN—
New No. 3 white 58
New No. 3 mixed 57
OATS—
No. 3 white 49
No. 2 mixed 48
RYE—
No. 2 Northwestern 90
No. 2 Western 89

The prices for wheat are those paid by dealers; the quotations for corn, oats and rye are selling prices.

## NEW YORK BOND SALES.

(Reported by Washington Flexner & Co.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express 4s. | $1,000 | 87¾ | |
| $1,000 | 86 | $30,000 | 88 |
| American Tobacco 4s. | $5,000 | 67⅝ | |
| $2,000 | 71 | $6,000 | 67⅝ |
| Atchison conv. 4s. | $56,000 | 96¼ | |
| $15,000 | 96¼ | $2,000 | 100½ |
| Atchison warrants. | $15,000 | 100¼ | |
| $2,000 | 100½ | $5,000 | 96⅜ |
| B. R. T. 4s. | $1,000 | 80¼ | |
| B. and O. 4s. | $4,000 | 100 | |
| B. U. Gas 5s. | $5,000 | 101½ | |
| Central Leather 5s. | $5,000 | 92¾ | |
| $5,000 | 93 | | |
| C., R. and Q. 4s. | $7,000 | 93¾ | |
| Cen. R. R. of N. J. 5s. | $1,000 | 122 | |
| C. and O. 4½s. | $5,000 | 101½ | |
| $2,000 | 101 | | |
| C., R. I. and P. fdg. 4s. | $5,000 | 87⅜ | |
| Total sales (par value), $847,000. | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 | 87½ | | |
| $1,000 | 87½ | | |
| Lake Shore 4s. | $5,000 | 90¾ | |
| $10,000 | 90¾ | | |
| Mex. Cen. 1st income. | $1,000 | 22½ | |
| N. Y. Central 3½s. | $7,000 | 90¾ | |
| $2,000 | 90¾ | | |
| $1,000 | 90 | | |
| N. Y., O. and W. 5s. | $1,000 | 109½ | |
| Northern Pacific 4s. | $2,000 | 100⅝ | |
| $5,000 | 100 | | |
| $2,000 | 99⅞ | | |
| O. R. and N. 4s. | $10,000 | 96½ | |
| Pennsylvania 3½s. | $15,000 | 90⅝ | |
| $25,000 | 90⅜ | | |
| $1,000 | 94¾ | | |
| $5,000 | 94⅜ | | |
| Prov. Securities 4s. | $1,000 | 85 | |
| Reading 4s. | $2,000 | 94¾ | |
| R. G. and W. 4s. | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | 90½ | | |
| Southern Railway 5s. | $4,000 | 107 | |
| St. L. and S. W. 2d 4s. | $2,000 | 78 | |
| Southern Pacific 4s. | $1,000 | 87¼ | |
| T. P. an W. 4s. | $5,000 | 82 | |
| U. P. convertible 4s. | $5,000 | 92½ | |
| $5,000 | 92⅝ | | |
| $20,000 | 92⅝ | | |
| U. S. Steel s. f. 5s. | $11,000 | 97⅜ | |
| $2,000 | 97¼ | | |
| $1,000 | 97⅜ | | |
| $10,000 | 97⅜ | | |
| Wabash 1st 5s. | $15,000 | 108 | |
| Wabash 2d 5s. | $1,000 | 100⅜ | |
| Wabash-Pitts'b'g 1st 4s. | $15,000 | 69¾ | |
| $10,000 | 69½ | | |
| Westinghouse 3½s. | $5,000 | 67⅞ | |

## MOVEMENT LEADING ARTICLES

Louisville Board of Trade, July 29, 1907.—Movement of leading articles by rail and river during the past twenty-four hours and corresponding time last year:

| ARTICLES. | Rec'd this day. | Ship'd this day. | Rec'd last year. | Ship'd last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ag'l implts, lbs. | 56,800 | 325,000 | 37,630 | 107,450 |
| Bagging, lbs. | 25,210 | 770 | | 2,110 |
| Boots and shoes, cases | 396 | 436 | 595 | 318 |
| Coffee, lbs. | 2,400 | 32,900 | 39,440 | 35,100 |
| Cotton, bales | | 4 | 4 | |
| Flour, bbls. | 490 | 4,047 | 1,020 | 3,223 |
| Furniture, lbs. | 39,120 | 134,835 | 35,850 | 122,465 |
| Corn, bush. | 35,280 | 20,350 | 46,118 | 29,215 |
| Malt, bush. | 2,000 | 200 | | 25 |
| Oats, bush. | 9,000 | 6,100 | 12,300 | 9,750 |
| Rye, bush. | | | | 50 |
| Wheat, bush. | 21,800 | | 70,453 | 1,000 |
| Hardware, pkgs. | 359 | 5,779 | 388 | 4,179 |
| Hay, tons | 40 | 22 | 111 | 10 |
| Bacon, lbs. | 36,925 | 107,700 | 53,100 | 150,092 |
| Hams, lbs. | | 4,475 | | 5,405 |
| Lard, lbs. | | 68,520 | 447 | 86,520 |
| Pig iron, tons | 141 | 23 | 440 | 20 |
| Leather, lbs. | | 27,483 | 1,000 | 74,746 |
| Nails, kegs | 520 | 535 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Apples, gr., bbls. | 59 | 6 | 1,128 | 257 |
| Onions, bbls. | 8 | 200 | 347 | 479 |
| Potatoes, bbls. | | 1,377 | 14 | 1,584 |
| Seeds, grass and clover, lbs. | 34,610 | 1,190 | | 3,490 |
| Soap, lbs. | 4,400 | 103,905 | 54,400 | 88,255 |
| Sugar, bbls. | | 288 | 400 | 918 |
| Tobacco, leaf, hds. | 506 | 202 | 460 | 313 |
| Tobacco, mfd., lbs. | 1,747 | 196,728 | 440 | 356,135 |
| Whisky, bbls. | 228 | 1,405 | 357 | 1,603 |
| Wool, lbs. | 5,800 | 85,645 | 7,655 | 4,295 |

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

(Furnished by the Bourbon Stock Journal, Bourbon Stock Yards, Louisville, Ky.)

Louisville, July 29.—Cattle—Receipts of cattle to-day were 2,175 head, against 4,017 last Monday, 1,604 a year ago and 1,563 two years ago. There was a fairly good attendance of buyers here to-day, both local and foreign, but, owing to the heavy run of cattle here all last week and everyone being well supplied, there was not as much activity in the trade as there should have been. Strictly choice well-finished butcher cattle were the most sought after, the trade for this class of cattle being higher; medium and common butcher cattle were in abundance and continued very dull; if any change on that class of cattle values were a shade lower. The bull market was slow to a shade lower; trade very dull. No change in milch cows; fair demand for the best; others hard to sell. Strictly choice ripe shipping cattle were in good demand and the feeling slightly improved; medium and light shippers were slow; in fact, some thought lower than the low time last week. The pens were cleaned up early and desirable cattle, but the market closed rather quiet all along the line, the buyers being pretty well supplied. Calves—Receipts 200 head. Choice veals were scarce, the bulk of the best selling around $6; some fancy a shade better; medium and common calves were dull and considerably lower.

Hogs—Receipts of hogs to-day were 1,968 head, against 2,429 last Monday, 1,920 a year ago and 1,820 two years ago. There was a good, healthy demand for all weights and the market ruled active at steady prices; selected, 200 pounds and up, selling at $6.20; 160 to 200 pounds $6.30; 100 to 160 pounds $6.45; lighter weights $5.50; roughs $5.50 down. The pens were cleared early in the day, and the market closed fully steady. Buyers are still discriminating against grassy, half-fat hogs; no demand for that class, and they have to be sold at a big sacrifice.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts of sheep and lambs to-day were 5,476 head, against 8,053 last Monday, 5,071 a year ago and 4,923 two years ago. The quality of the offerings was the poorest of the season. No prime lambs on sale and but few good lambs here. The bulk of the best lambs changed hands at $6.50@7; seconds ranged from $5.50 to $6, according to quality. Common sheep and trashy cull lambs were plentiful and dull. The fat sheep trade was about steady; the best $4.50@4.75. Stock ewes trade about steady; a good, healthy demand for the best ewes; common and plain ewes slow sale.

### Quotations.

CATTLE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good to choice export steers | $5 25@ 5 75 |
| Light shipping steers | 4 75@ 5 25 |
| Good to choice butcher steers | 4 25@ 4 75 |
| Medium to good butcher steers | 3 85@ 4 40 |
| Common to medium butcher steers | 3 25@ 3 85 |
| Good to choice butcher heifers | 4 00@ 4 50 |
| Medium to good butcher heifers | 3 50@ 4 00 |
| Common to medium butcher heifers | 3 00@ 3 50 |
| Good to choice butcher cows | 3 50@ 4 00 |
| Medium to good butcher cows | 3 00@ 3 50 |
| Common to medium butcher cows | 2 50@ 3 00 |
| Canners | 1 00@ 2 25 |
| Good to choice oxen | 4 25@ 4 75 |
| Medium to good oxen | 3 00@ 4 00 |
| Good to choice bulls | 3 50@ 3 75 |
| Medium to good bulls | 3 00@ 3 50 |
| Common to medium bulls | 2 25@ 3 00 |
| Good to choice veal calves | 5 75@ 6 25 |
| Medium to good veal calves | 4 50@ 5 50 |
| Common to rough calves | 3 50@ 4 50 |
| Good to choice feeders | 4 50@ 4 75 |
| Medium to good feeders | 4 00@ 4 50 |
| Common to rough feeders | 3 25@ 4 00 |
| Good to choice steers | 4 00@ 4 25 |
| Medium to good stock steers | 3 50@ 4 00 |
| Common to medium stock steers | 2 75@ 3 50 |
| Medium to good stock heifers | 3 00@ 3 50 |
| Common and plain mixed stockers | 2 50@ 3 00 |
| Good to choice milch cows | 40 00@50 00 |
| Medium to good milch cows | 25 00@30 00 |
| Common and plain milch cows | 10 00@20 00 |

HOGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good to choice packers and butchers, 200 to 300 lbs. | 6 20 |
| Med. pack. & butch., 160 to 200 lbs. | 6 30 |
| Light shippers, 120 to 160 lbs. | 6 40 |
| Choice pigs, 90 to 120 lbs. | 5 50@ 6 45 |
| Light pigs, 50 to 90 lbs. | 5 50 |
| Roughs, 150 to 500 lbs. | 3 50@ 5 50 |

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good to choice fat sheep | 4 50@ 4 75 |
| Medium to good sheep | 3 50@ 4 00

# Blue Serge Suits

For men and youths; single-breasted and double-breasted; in three-piece and outing suits.

First-class, pure-wool, fast-color suits in two cut-price lots at

**$10.00**

and

**$12.50**

Of course you can use a blue serge—every man can. And, of course, you'd like to save $2.50 to $5 on the price of it. Here's your chance.

LEVY'S Third & Market.



Courier-Journal.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL LOUISVILLE, KY.

TUESDAY.....JULY 30, 1907


CITY FEATURES.

EWING'S BUTTER; 30c per lb. Both phones 1028.


## HIGHEST GRADE

Given Books at City Hall By Accountant.

CHAS. MERIWETHER NEVER EXAMINED ANY SO WELL KEPT.

TAKES OCCASION TO COMPLIMENT CONTROLLER WILHITE.

HE DEVISED SYSTEM IN USE.

Charles Meriwether, expert accountant, who was employed by Mayor Bingham to go over the books of the City Controller, City Treasurer and City Auditor, completed his work yesterday, and will have a written report ready for submission to the Mayor on August 1. When seen yesterday afternoon, Mr. Meriwether paid a high tribute to the three men in charge of the offices wherein he made his examination of the books.

"I have examined many sets of books in my day," he said, "having been employed as expert accountant in cities all the way from Boston to California, but never before have I worked on a set of books wherein I discovered a better system or stricter accuracy than in the books I have just gone over.

"In examining the books of the City Controller, City Treasurer and City Auditor, I went back for a period covering the fiscal year of 1905, and brought the accounts up to July 1 of this year. During the twenty-two months that Messrs. Wilhite, Schmitt and Herndon have been in office Mr. Schmitt, the City Treasurer, has handled $6,500,000, and every penny of this amount was properly accounted for.

* * *

**System Made Work Easy.**

"My work has been made easy for me, due to the excellent system in vogue and the readiness with which every assistance was given me. I went over the three sets of books as one, the system having been such that the accounts dove-tailed into one another. In not a single instance during my examination did I find the least flaw in the accounts as kept, and I am more than pleased that I am able to speak in the highest terms of the efficiency and accuracy of the men who have been in charge of the books I have gone over."

S. M. Wilhite, City Controller, is the chief accountant at the City Hall, having under his supervision not only his own books, but those of the City Treasurer and the City Auditor. He inaugurated the system of bookkeeping now in vogue in these three offices, and Mr. Meriwether said yesterday that had this same system been in use at the City Hall while Stuart Young was City Treasurer he would have been alive to-day.

* * *

**Absolute Check On Money.**

"By the system inaugurated by Mr. Wilhite," said Mr. Meriwether, "he has an absolute check on all moneys handled by the City Treasurer, and knows to the penny just how much money is on hand at all times, and what has been paid out and for what purpose.

"There is a world of difference between keeping a set of books in an office like his and a set of books in a Main-street business house. Here at the City Hall the accountant must conform to the provisions of numerous ordinances hedging him about, and he must not overstep the appropriations applied to the different funds.

"In all my experience I have never examined a set of books that were kept in a cleaner way, and the fact reflects great credit upon the City Controller, S. M. Wilhite; the City Treasurer, E. T. Schmitt, and the City Auditor, Lyne Herndon."

Mr. Wilhite said yesterday that there were fewer outstanding warrants against the city to-day than ever before in its history.

**Your Summer Outing.**

If you are fond of fishing, canoeing, camping or the study of wild animals look up the Algonquin National Park of Ontario for your summer outing. A fish and game preserve of 2,000,000 acres interspersed with 1,200 lakes and rivers is awaiting you, offering all the attractions that Nature can bestow. Magnificent canoe trips. Altitude 2,000 feet above sea level. Pure and exhilarating atmosphere. Just the place for a young man to put in his summer holidays. An interesting and profusely illustrated descriptive publication telling you all about it sent free on application to W. Robinson, 506 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

**Lawn Fete Benefit.**

A lawn fete will be given on the lawn of the residence of C. D. Frey, Thirty-sixth and Market streets, this afternoon for the benefit of the building fund of St. Columbia church. In addition to the lawn fete there will be a euchre this afternoon and a supper and music to-night.


# VERY HIGH VALUE

Put On Wife's Services By Clarence Martin.

ASKS $50,275 FOR INJURY SUFFERED BY HER.

DR. RONALD LEAVES ESTATE TO WIDOW AND SON.

OTHER WILLS ARE PROBATED.

The loss of his wife's services is valued by Clarence Martin at $50,275 in a suit for that amount which he yesterday afternoon brought against the Louisville Railway Company. He says that on July 31, 1906, she was thrown from a car at Thirteenth and Market streets and suffered many severe injuries, both external and internal. He charges that she has been bed-ridden ever since the accident and that he "has lost her aid and help physically and to a large extent mentally, and the right to the conjugal fellowship of his wife, to her aid, help, company, society, affection, co-operation and services in every conjugal relationship." He alleges that she is threatened with melancholia. The $275 he asks, he says, was expended in medical attention.

**Three Wills Probated.**

Dr. J. W. Ronald, by his will, dated August 15, 1903, and probated yesterday, declares that inasmuch as his wife has ample means of her own, he divides his property between her and his son, Albert G. Ronald, the United States District Clerk. They are both made executors without bond.

The will of Victor Kaelin, bearing date of March 1, 1906, and probated yesterday, after providing a bequest of $500 to his daughter, Rosina Kaelin, leaves the bulk of his property to his widow, Theresa Oechli Kaelin, with the remainder at her death to their three daughters, Maria, Rosina and Victoria Kaelin. Maria Kaelin is given $1,000 of her share absolutely with the rest in trust for herself and children should she have any. If she does not, then it is to go to her sisters. In event the widow marries again, she is to receive her dower interest alone. The widow is named executrix without bond.

The will of Frank B. Leonard, dated September 12, 1906, and admitted to probate, directs that his widow, Jane Leonard, shall receive two-thirds of his estate, and his niece, Mary E. Leonard, one-third. The widow is named executrix without bond.

**Court Paragraphs.**

—Lula Kelley sued John W. Kelley for divorce, charging cruelty.

—Ophelia Grossman sued Fayette H. Lawson for $[illegible] said to be due on a promissory note.

—Mollye Stover sued I. B. Stover for divorce, charging cruelty. They were married in May, 1903.

—John F. Muckelbauer sued the Louisville Railway Company for $5,000. He was hurt in a collision.

—Robert L. Young sued the Louisville Railway Company for $5,000. He was injured in a collision.

—Albert C. Bird and Birdie May sued Della Raley and others to enforce collection of a lien on realty for $1,890.

—Margaret Siebold sued the Louisville Railway Company for $5,000, charging that she was hurt in a collision.

—Jacob Gast and others sued the Louisville Building and Loan Association, of Covington, on an apportionment warrant for $17.24.

—David Lane Billings sued Mary Raymond Billings for divorce on the charge of five years' seperation. They were married January 6, 1892.

—Sallie L. Kramer sued the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company for $10,000. She was injured by a delivery cart of the defendant.

—P. M. Flack sued the Louisville Railway Company for $250 for damages said to have been done his horse and buggy which was run down by a car.

—Mary Siebold, in the name of John Siebold, her father, sued the Louisville Railway Company for $1,000. She was injured in a collision between two cars.

—Annie E. Malcomson sued the Louisville Railway Company for $15,000. By a sudden lurch of a car in which she was riding she was thrown down violently and injured.

—The Barber Asphalt Paving Company sued George W. Smith for $135.82 on an apportionment warrant said to be due for the improvement of part of Twenty-sixth street.

—Frank A. Waggener sued the Louisville Railway Company for $20,000, charging injury in wrongful ejection from a car resulting from an alleged error in a transfer slip.

—The Barber Asphalt Paving Company sued the Louisville Building Association and others for $[illegible] said dto be due on an apportionment warrant for the improvement of part of Cane Run road.

—H. J. Buckley sued the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge and Railroad Company for $25,000. The plaintiff, while in the defendant's employ as a switchman, caught his foot in an alleged defective "frog" and his leg was crushed off by a "cut" of cars.

—Rosabell Shackelford sued the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge and Railroad Company for $15,000, charging that she was injured in the explosion of a gasoline tank car on the Thirty-first-street tracks June 14, and which has been the basis of a number of other damage actions.

—Matthew Schmitt sued the Southern Railway Company for $25,000. He says he was struck by a protruding door of a refrigerator car July 18, 1907, on the defendant's tracks, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, causing such a severe injury to his left foot as to make amputation necessary.

# NINETY-FOUR FINISH

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE TO GRADUATE DOCTORS.

Commencement Exercises Begin At 8 O'Clock To-morrow Night At Masonic Theater.

Ninety-four graduates of the medical department of the University of Louisville will be given their degrees at the commencement exercises to be held at the Masonic Theater at 8 o'clock tomorrow night. The class is one of the largest in the history of the institution. The programme is as follows:

March—"San Antonia".....Lampe
Prayer—The Rev. E. Y. Mullins, D. D., LL. D.
Waltz—From "Mlle. Modiste".....Victor Herbert
Salutatory—James Young McCullough, M. D.
Song Hit—"Experience" from "The Little Cherub".....Brell
Conferring of Degrees—T. L. Burnett, LL. D., president of Board of Trustees.
Medley March—"Cheer Up Mary".....Kendis and Paley
Awarding of Honors—Dr. Joseph B. Marvin.
Medley Waltz—"When Love is Young," "School Boy and Girl".....Ellis
Valedictory—Thomas Huston Shy, M. D.
Benediction.
Indian Intermezzo—"Red Wing"....Mills

# SOUTHERN RAILWAY LEASES CARS TO CARRY LIVE STOCK.

Because of an enormous increase in the shipping of live stock, the Southern railway found it necessary to lease over 1,000 live stock cars from various horse-car companies. Last year the Southern railway officials found that not only were they well able to take care of the live stock shipments on their lines, but even had a great many live stock cars out of use. Because of this state of affairs they had made no extra preparations for the live stock shipments, and now that the season for the shipments has come they find that they have not enough cars to take care of the traffic. So far, more than 1,000 live stock cars have been leased, and it is believed from present prospects that a batch of several hundred more cars will have to be leased within the next few days.

# FLAT RATE OF TWO CENTS WOULD STOP EXCURSIONS.

Railroad Men Say Smaller Fares Than Regular Couldn't Be Granted Except At a Loss.

There is a possibility that should the two-cent rate law become effective generally there will be no more excursion rates offered by the railroads. If the excursion rates are continued after this law goes into effect in all or nearly all of the States of the Union, railroad men solemnly avow that it will mean a loss to the railroad companies. But excluding the possibility of loss to railroads, it, at any rate, is a certainty that should excursion rates be offered after the two-cent rate law is adopted the difference between the special and the regular rates will be so infinitesimal that an excursion rate will not be an inducement after all, and the special one-day traveling coaches won't carry any more passengers than the "regulars."

Already the cut rates allowed those of the clergical profession have been dispensed with in many of those States in which the two-cent rate has been adopted, and the clergymen have to pay just as big a fare as mere mortals. No "howl" has come from this quarter as yet, railroad men say, but it is more than probable that should excursion rates be cut out voices from the North, South, East and West will be clamoring for a reduction in the rate for summer excursions.

"And it is probable," said a railroad man yesterday afternoon, "that should the voices clamor too loudly after excursion rates are cut out we will give them a reduction on a round-trip ticket costing say $2 to $1.98."

# CARRIERS OF FREIGHT WANT REVISED RULING

DON'T LIKE TO SUE TO RECOVER ON MISTAKE.

RAILROADS MUST COLLECT THE AMOUNT OWED BY CONSIGNEE.

TRAFFIC MEN DISSATISFIED.

Dissatisfied with the present regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission requiring that where a carrier has delivered a shipment on a basis of an erroneous rate it is required of the carrier that it collect proper amount of freight charges, by suit if necessary. It is said in railroad circles that the railroads are contemplating making a movement to have this ruling revised. The ruling has reference to freight charges on combination through rates. Often, it is declared, the carriers are forced to bring suit against a consignee when the amount is only a few dollars. Aside from being a source of annoyance to the railroads, railroad men say that the suits are costlier than the amounts due them.

"In making combination through rates," said a railroad man yesterday afternoon, "it is easy to formulate a rate on an erroneous basis. Take, for instance, a shipper who wants to send a shipment from Minneapolis to Atlanta. He cannot get a through rate. So he sends his shipment to Louisville, changes the route, and sends the shipment on to Atlanta. He must pay the local rate from Minneapolis to Louisville, in addition to the local rate from Louisville to Atlanta.

"If the Minneapolis shipper pays a local rate of sixty cents from Louisville to Atlanta, when he sends his goods, and if while his goods are on the way the rate men in compiling the tariff change the local rate from Louisville to Atlanta to sixty-five cents, there is more due us. This, all told, might amount to a few dollars. When the agent's accounts are audited and this erroneous rate basis is noted, the consignee will be required to pay. If he refuses, we are compelled to bring suit for only a small amount. Though the ruling favors the railroads, it is very unsatisfactory. Railroad men are talking about taking the matter up and applying for a revision."

# FORTY-NINE "MEDICOS"

TO GET DIPLOMAS FROM LOUISVILLE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises At Masonic Theater To Be Held At 3 O'Clock This Afternoon.

The commencement exercises of the Louisville Medical College wil be held at the Masonic Theater at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The class has forty-nine members, representing the different States of the Union, Cuba, Porto Rico and Central America. The programme will be as follows:

March—"Seventy-fourth Regiment"....Losey
Prayer.
Medley Selection—"When the Flowers Bloom in Springtime".....Von Tilzer
Salutatory—W. A. Lynott.
"Narcissus".....E. Nevin
Awarding of prizes.
Waltz—"Wedding of the Winds"—J. Hall
Address—The Rev. David Bruning.
Intermezzo—"Nippono".....H. Lincoln
Conferring of degrees.
Selection—"Fifty Miles from Boston"...Cohan
Valedictory—H. A. Love.
Mexican Dance—"Dark Eyes"...N. Moret
Benediction.
March—"It's Great To Be a Soldier"...Theo. Morse

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For Sale By All Dealers.


# OUT OF BUSINESS

James Wilkes, Colored Saloonkeeper Loses License.

AARON KOHN MAKES VALIANT DEFENSE WITHOUT SUCCESS.

PATROLMAN KINNARNEY PROSECUTION'S STAR WITNESS.

OTHER CASES CONTINUED.

Despite the fact that Aaron Kohn pleaded eloquently before the License Board in the case of James Wilkes, colored, proprietor of a saloon at Sixteenth and Harney streets, and charged with having sold liquor on Sunday, and sought to discredit the word of Patrolman James Kinnarney and District Detective Speed, who brought about the arrest of Wilkes and his bartender, Ed Frazer, on the ground that the officers had a grudge against the saloonkeeper and were seeking to put up a "job" on him, Wilkes' saloon license was revoked yesterday afternoon. The cases against Valentine Humpich and all others charged with the same offense as was Wilkes, and who have already been fined in Police Court, were continued until such a time as the License Board may designate.

The hearing of the case against Wilkes consumed two hours, and numerous witnesses were examined. It was begun at 3 o'clock. Aaron Kohn explained, after the hearing of the case, that he would not have acted as counsel for Wilkes had he not been convinced that Patrolman Kinnarney and Detective Speed had sought to put up a "job" against him. Wilkes, though a negro, resembles more an Indian. He alleges that he had been a strict observer of the Sunday-closing law, and proved that the negro, who swore he had purchased liquor from him on Sunday, had previously been arrested on the charge of having broken into his saloon.

Judge Randolph Blain, chairman of the License Board, after making known the decision of the board in the Wilkes case, said that it was unanimous.

When the case was called yesterday afternoon Aaron Kohn asked for the dismissal of the charge on the ground that proper notice had not been served upon his client. He further took the stand that the notice was defective in that it did not specify on its face when the alleged offense against the Sunday-closing law was committed. Judge Blain overruled the motion for dismissal on those grounds, and the trial proceeded.

J. Moss Terry, secretary of the License Board, was the first witness. He testified that his son had mailed the notice to Wilkes, notifying the saloonkeeper to appear before the License Board to show cause why his license should not be revoked. Mr. Kohn argued that the notice should have been served on Wilkes in person, and not through the mail; that if Wilkes could not have been found when an attempt was made to serve the notice upon him, it should have been tacked on the front door of his place of business.

* * *

**Patrolman Kinnarney Testifies.**

Patrolman James W. Kinnarney was the next witness. He testified that on the morning of July 7, Sunday, he received information that Wilkes was selling liquor contrary to the Sunday-closing law.

"I went out to the saloon," he said, "and found Frazier, Wilkes' bartender, on the lookout. I then sent two men in citizens' clothes to the saloon, but they could not get in. I then sent a negro man to the saloon with instructions to purchase a bottle of whisky. He was denied admittance to the place, but later made the purchase through another negro and the whisky was delivered to me."

Patrolman Kinnarney testified that after Wilkes and his bartender had been arrested, Frazier had carried sold several bottles of whisky on Sunday, and that Wilkes, who was standing near and overheard the confession, did not deny its truth.

"Isn't it a fact," asked Mr. Kohn, "that you don't like this man Wilkes, and that you have been attempting to 'job him for weeks?"

Patrolman Kinnarney made an indignant denial, whereupon District Detective Speed was called to the stand.

Detective Speed testified that he had been sent to the saloon by Patrolman Kinnarney, who was then a police captain. He said he found Wilkes standing near the side door of his place of business. The blinds in his saloon were up so that anyone from the outside could see in. He said that after he had placed Wilkes and his bartender under arrest the latter had admitted having sold several bottles of whisky on Sunday.

Joseph Krumes, colored, testified that a negro by the name of Hennessy met him on the corner near Wilkes' saloon Sunday morning, July 7, and gave him a half dollar, instructing him to purchase a bottle of whisky and give him back twenty-five cents in change. He returned to the corner and gave the whisky and a quarter to Hennessy. Krumes admitted that he had previously been arrested on the charge of having broken into Wilkes' saloon, but said he held no grudge against the saloonkeeper on that account.

Ed Henderson, colored, testified that it was he who gave Krumes the half dollar and instructed him to purchase whisky at Wilkes' saloon. He said Krumes entered the side gate to Wilkes' place, made his purchase and returned to him with the whisky and change. He then took the whisky to Patrolman Kinnarney, then captain. He said that Kinnarney had given him the half dollar. On cross-examination he admitted that he was employed by the man who conducts a saloon acros the street from Wilkes' place.

* * *

**Wilkes Denies All Charges.**

Wilkes, when placed on the stand, denied that he had sold whisky on Sunday, July 7, or that his bartender had sold any. He said he was in his yard when Detective Speed appeared and placed him under arrest. He alleged that Speed questioned him relative to the sale of liquor, and that when he made a denial of the charge the detective cursed him. He made use of the exact language he alleged the detective had addressed to him and Judge Blain interposed with a reprimand.

"We don't want to hear any such language here," he said. "Simply say that he cursed you, if he did."

Ed Frazier, Wilkes' bartender, testified that he had sold no liquor on Sunday, July 7. He denied having confessed to Detective Speed and Patrolman Kinnarney that he had done so.

Jaems McDowell, colored, testified that Krumes, who alleged he purchased the whisky from Wilkes on Sunday, admitted to him that it was all a "put up job" on Wilkes, and that the whisky had been purchased Saturday night. He said Krumes told him he had carried the whisky about with him until Sunday morning, when he gave it to "Hennessy," who later delivered it to Patrolman Kinnarney.

"Me and Krumes is brothers in de same lodge," said McDowell, "an' Krumes was supposed to be under obligations when he told me of de scheme to do Wilkes."

James Edwards appeared as attorney for Valentine Humpich, charged with having violated the Sunday-closing law. He objected to going into the case on the ground that proper notice to appear had not been served upon his client. He made practically the same argument, citing other sections of the law to sustain it, however, as did Mr. Kohn in the Wilkes case.

"While we don't think your point is well taken," said Judge Blain, "we will continue this case along with the others. It is late now and we are all tired."

Mr. Edwards called the attention of Judge Blain to the fact that all the saloon men of Louisville will be required to take out a new license August 5, and he asked that the License Board not defer hearing the charges against his client until after he had taken out his new license, as he did not want to pay for a license and then have it revoked.

Judge Blain assured him that this point would be looked after.

**Marriage Licenses.**

Marraige licenses were issued yesterday to the following: Everett F. Shawler and Elizabeth W. Lawrence, Thomas F. Hackett and Lillian Shelton, William Schmidt and Katie Belle Reynolds.

# TRAIN CREW

Roughly Handled In Collision At Camden.

OF SIX INJURED ONLY TWO ARE BADLY HURT.

TWO ENGINES AND SEVERAL BOX CARS SHATTERED.

INSIDE THE SWITCH TRACKS.

Freight train No. 31, bound for Louisville, and work extra No. 875, from Louisville to Elliston, crashed together in a head-on collision on the Louisville and Nashville railroad at Camden station, nineteen miles from Louisville, at 2:53 o'clock yesterday morning. Every man on the work extra, or north-bound train, was more or less injured. The south-bound train was a double-header, running at thirty-five miles an hour, while the north-bound train was drawn by one engine, and was making about twenty-five miles an hour. This accounts for the excess of injury sustained by the crew of the north-bound train. In all, six persons were more or less injured. The slightest injuries were those of C. E. McCullum, engineer on the out-bound train, he having a few scratches and cuts about the face.

The injured men were brought to Louisville soon after the accident, and were taken from the Tenth-street station to the University Hospital, where their injuries were dressed. All were able to be taken to their homes, except Porter Garnett, flagman of the north-bound train, and F. L. Martin, fireman on the same train. These two men were so badly injured that it was necessary for them to remain at the hospital. The most seriously injured was Garnett, who was hurt about the head and shoulders, and who is in a serious condition at the University Hospital. The others sustained injuries, which, although very painful, are not considered of a serious nature.

* * *

**The Injured.**

The injured are:

C. E. McCullum, engineer on out-bound train; cut and scratched about the face.

H. S. Arnold, 3451 Third avenue, brakeman; ankle twisted.

Porter Garnett, flagman, 3329 Jones street; cut about the head; shoulders bruised and torn. Condition serious.

F. L. Martin, of Covington, fireman on the work extra; foot hurt, ribs broken and hip badly cut. Condition serious.

George Woodsmall, 3100 Fifth street; shoulders bruised and hands cut.

G. W. Everin, 3415 Third avenue, engineer on work extra; left knee and shoulders hurt.

* * *

**Engines Converted Into Scrap.**

The damage to the two colliding trains was great. The engine of the work extra and the forward engine of the double-headed freight were both torn up badly. The cab of the work train engine was completely torn off, and the boiler almost torn away. While the other engine did not suffer as much, its boiler was almost as badly damaged as that of the engine of No. 875. Both were smashed in at the front end, and their cowcatchers broken completely off. The tenders of both were wrecked, being in both cases thrown entirely off the track several feet from their engines.

About six box cars were torn up, that next to the engine of the work train being completely demolished. The sides of this car and all the woodwork about it were splintered. The wheels were broken and the axles twisted, in some cases almost double.

The force of the collision of the two heavy trains was such that the noise could be heard for several miles around. A crowd gathered at the scene of the wreck before daybreak and assisted in caring for the injured. It is considered remarkable that the casualty list is not greater, as the cab was smashed right over the heads of the engineer and fireman of the outbound train, and both escaped with comparatively slight injuries.

* * *

**Operator Believed Responsible.**

It is thought by the railroad authorities that the failure of the operator at O'Bannon to send the train into the siding at Pewee Valley was responsible for the wreck. It is said that the operator at that place had received instructions to that effect, but either forgot them or for some reason neglected to give them to the crew of the north-bound train. An investigation will be instituted to-morrow to place the blame for the mistake.

One of the fortunate circumstances of the accident was the fact that the wreck took place just inside the switch at Camden station. This made it possible to detour all trains on the division, so that there were no delays to-day, as there would have been under any other circumstances. The members of the crew of each train said that they did not know of the approach of the other until the headlight loomed up a short distance away and just a moment before the crash came. Every member of both crews except three jumped into the ditch at the side of the track, and several were slightly injured in jumping.

# DROWNED IN ATTEMPT TO RESCUE HIS WIFE

ASHER CORNE BECOMES TANGLED IN FISH LINES.

FRIEND ON PASSING BOAT SAVES STRUGGLING WOMAN.

HIS SON MET SIMILAR END.

Asher Corne, a fisherman living in a shantyboat near the Big Four bridge, gave up his life in an attempt to save his wife from drowning off Towhead Island at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He and his wife had gone up the river shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning to pull in their lines, which were run along the north bank of Towhead Island. They were working in a small boat, and Mrs. Corne was pulled from the boat by becoming entangled in the lines she was handling. She fell into the water, and being unable to extricate herself from the tangled lines, went down under the water and seemed to be in immediate danger of drowning when her husband dived in after her.

He, too, was caught in the tangle as soon as he struck the water and was drowned before he could get out of them. A man on a boat which was passing at the time saw Mrs. Corne's danger and jumping into the river, saved her life. The man's name was not learned. When the woman was taken from the water she was unconscious, but was revived by the attendants of the ambulance, which arrived a short time after.

The life savers found the body of Corne after they had dragged the river at the point where he was drowned for about an hour. Corne is survived by a wife and two children. His son, John Corne, was drowned about one year ago while swimming at the mouth of Beargrass creek.

# REPRESENT STATE BOARD AT VARIOUS COUNTY FAIRS.

The Kentucky State Fair Association will be represented at three county fairs during this week. A. R. Caruthers will leave for Madisonville to-day, and W. S. Barringer and William Addams will be representatives at Danville and Cynthiana to-morrow. Each of the representatives of the Kentucky State Fair will be well supplied with printed matter advertising the State Fair to be held at Douglas Park from September 16 to September 21. These circulars will be distributed at the county fairs.

**Killed By Robbers.**

Middlesboro, Ky., July 29.—Isaac Southern and Beecher Powell, both of Middlesboro, were set upon by two robbers in the Choctaw district of Indian Territory and a fierce duel ensued. Both of the robbers were killed. Southern died of his wounds a week after the fight. Powell was wounded, but will recover. Powell is the son of the Rev. Powell, of this city. The Southerns are prominent farmers near town. Southern's remains will be brought home for burial.


Get rid of malaria. Wintersmith's Chill Tonic will do it.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

$2.00 To Paducah and Return
AUGUST 7
City Ticket Office—Southeast Corner Fourth and Market.

$15 Per 100 Bushels.

Did you ever consider some of the difficulties that must be experienced in extracting coal from the distant mines far beneath the surface of the earth, where the light of day never enters; then the preparation, the transportation to market, and the delivery to your bin? It's a long, rough road, and don't you forget it.

SCANLON COAL CO. (Incorporated)
Only Local Dealers Handling Original Straight Creek.

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We build along the lines of economy and durability. We build to save money to our patrons, and make but a fair profit for ourselves. We build as we intend to do business for years to come.

THE ALFRED STRUCK CO. (Incorporated.)
Builders and Contractors,
Phone Main 40. Louisville, Ky.

WATCH KEISKER'S WINDOWS

From day to day we will display in our window "odds and ends" from our splendid display of

FURNITURE

AT ACTUAL COST.
Watch the windows; if you see what you want buy it.
586 FOURTH AVE.

Sprinkling Season Is Near at Hand.

One section of good hose will outlast several of poor quality.

HOSE EQUIPMENT For Every Service IN STOCK.

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Newest Thing Out

Economist Stoves
With Water Box, Manufactured By
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Wholesale only. Ask your dealer for the Economist
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For Gifts
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The kind and quality that endures for all time.
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Now universally admitted to be the best 2-cylinder car made.
WE HAVE ONE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Price $1,250 F. O. B. Factory Equipped.
We have also the remarkable new 4-cylinder Buick at $1,900.
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BROOCHES, SCARFPINS, CUFF BUTTONS, HAT-PINS.
FOBS—The Latest Novelties.
We carry a complete line, moderate in price.
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PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY BUY YOUR FLOORING FROM
KY. HARDWOOD FLOORING CO.
"KY. STAR" BRAND
Quartered Oak. Plain Oak. Select Oak.
Write or Telephone for Prices
OUR "KY. STAR BRAND" IS PERFECT.

REMEMBER, there is but one brand of Steel Anchor Ranges. They are the best—the embodiment of perfection—beauty, economy, durability, workmanship. THE NAME is a guarantee of satisfaction. Ask your dealer.
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Ticket office, Lincoln Bank building. Phones 1181.

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Dividends Are Guaranteed
And plainly stated in the policy. Let us explain this contract to you.
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WALLTHENE is invaluable for Colds. WALLTHENE is NOT unpleasant or disagreeable and can be used at any Time, Place or Climate without any inconvenience.
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WALLTHENE CHEM. CO., Louisville, Ky.

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